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The King's Quest.

The king rode fast, the king rode far:
"Now, by my crown," quoth he,
"If I, in all the land, shall find
A maiden of contented mind—
Be she of high or low degree,
By Pagan rite or Christian signed—
My consort she shall be."

But when he chanced the maid to meet,
So well content was she,
She would not wed—but, deaf and blind,
Went on her way: "Alack, I find
I'm caught in my own web," quoth he;
"This maiden of contented mind
Is too content for me."

—*Century Magazine.*

Afternoon.

Sing, my heart, a cheerful song,
Though the shadows, growing long,
Show the sun descending;
Life hath been a joyous day—
Faith and love shall smooth the way
To a happy ending:
Sing, my heart, a song of peace
While the shadows still increase.

Hail, oh heart! the calmer days—
Greet the cooler, milder rays
Of the sun descending;
If old age should come apace,
Welcome it with gentle grace,
Patient wait the ending:
Sing, my heart, a song of peace,
While the shadows still increase.

—*C. C. Dawson.*

AUNT JEMIMA'S ADVICE.

"No, my dear," said Aunt Jemima, an old lady whose logic was far superior to her syntax, "don't you never ask no advice of nobody, but just find out your own opinion and what it's founded on. If it ain't got no foundation, 'taint worth saving; if it has, be sure it's a good one, and then just stick to it. Don't let nobody do your thinking for you. We've got to give in our own accounts when the last reckoning comes, and straight or crooked, right or wrong, we have to meet the judgment. Nobody can shift or shirk that, and the sooner we learn to be responsible—to kind of depend on ourselves, and sort of bear our own weight—the better for us here and hereafter."

"Oh, Aunt Jemima, how solemn your tone is, and how you shake your head at me, when all I asked was your advice about the picnic to-morrow! Frank Abbott asked me to go with him, and just by the same post comes a note from Kate Hunter—I do like Kate; she's so pleasant—and she begs me to go with her and her brother Harry."

"Jest so—jest so!" exclaimed th old lady. "That's jest what I'm talking about. You've got what I call a double invite, and you come to me to decide which of 'em you ought to take up with. Now, see here, Gussie Stafford. You're a mighty nice girl, and I love you most as well as if you was my nat'ral born child; but I ain't going to spile you for all that. You've got senses of your own; you've got your eyes, ears and judgment. Go to work and use all three. First try your eyes, and they'll show you that Frank Abbott is one of the handsomest young men going, and if you listen to him you'll find him as slick a talker as there is up here in Waterford. Now, it's your judgment's turn, and what does it say? Take care, Gussie; don't be deceived. Beauty's only skin deep, and Satan himself's a smooth chap as far as words go. Look deeper; compare Frank's idleness with Harry Hunter's industry, and you'll find that he has spent his father's money, while Harry has already made a nice home for his mother and sister. Besides, Frank's nothing but a flirt, and if Harry Hunter shows a young lady any attention he's sure to mean it."

"Thank you, Aunt Jemima," cried Gussie, laughing heartily; "thank you. I will be sure to pay attention to what you have said. I knew you could set me right, and I rely on your judgment."

"There!" exclaimed the old lady, getting quite excited and shaking her forefinger admonishingly at her merry favorite. "Ain't I just done telling you not to rely on nothing nor nobody, but to exercise your common sense and make up your own mind? Why, bless us, if it isn't twenty years and more since I advised any one, and never from that time till now has any one induced me to speak a word of counsel."

"Why, what happened then, auntie?" inquired Gussie, with becoming seriousness.

"I'll tell you, dearie, if you just sit down here on this stool at my side. Never mind Harry Hunter. He is sure to go by at tea-time; but that won't be for a half-hour yet. I'll tell you when to look—"

"Oh, auntie, I hope you don't think I was—"

"Certainly not," chuckled Aunt Jemima, enjoying the blushes that mantled Gussie's rounded cheeks, as so many evidences of her regard for Mr. Hunter. 'I only thought you might want to send his sister a message about the picnic. But I was going to tell you about my experience in advice giving. You see I was younger than I be now. I didn't wear caps nor specs, and my hair wasn't much gray, neither; and yet the girls all called me auntie, and sort of come to me with their troubles, even then. There was one in particular that seemed to set great store by what I said, and was always wanting my opinion, if she so much as bought a pocket-handkercher.

"'Aunt Jemima's got so much experience,' she used to say. 'She's a first-rate judge of things.'

"Well, one day she was shopping, and I with her as usual. She was going to buy a silk dress, and let me tell you, my dear, that it was not a trifling matter to buy a silk dress in those days.

"Folks were different then—they did not throw their money away, but sort of thought it over a spell before they spent it, and tried to be sure that they got the worth of what they gave. There was a great pile of silks on the counter that had been opened, displayed and pushed aside; the clerk was fetching a lot more, and yet Fanny (that was her name) didn't seem any nearer being pleased than when she first started in.

"'You've got a notion in your own mind, and nothing here strikes your fancy, isn't that so?'

"'Why, yes,' she admitted, and tried to describe a dress she had seen at a young friend's the week before.

"It was a costly brocade, and far beyond the contents of Fanny's purse to purchase it; but, as a perverse whim would have it, that was the only kind she liked or cared for.

"'What color was it?' I asked.

"She began to tell, but I couldn't quite make it out from her description. Just then the young man, who was well nigh exhausted rolling and unrolling—and we could scarcely see him behind the piles he had raised around him—opened a piece that I thought mighty fine. It wasn't just exactly a brocade, but yet it had a small figure in it; its color was changeable—green and blue; and it was what I called a good, serviceable article.

"'There, Fanny,' says I, 'what do you think of that?'

"'La! I don't know,' says she, a-raising her eyebrows kind o' critical-like; 'it isn't just my idea.'

"The poor young man was shifting from one foot to the other; he looked as uncomplaining as Patience herself, and I guess he'd been glad of a monument or anything else to sit on for a spell.

"As you read in stories, it's a great privilege to wait on a really pretty young miss, but just consider how you'd like it if you were a clerk, and your tea-time was passing unnoticed, while your customer, however nice-looking she might be, kept shrugging her shoulders at everything, and making you nearly smother yourself in piles of goods.

"As for me, I couldn't stand it no longer. I pitied the young man, and I says to Fanny, quite decided, says I:

"'Fanny, take that dress, even if it ain't just your exact idea. None of us get just what we want in this world, and if we find what is serviceable and looks well we ought to be thankful. I advise you to take it,' says I.

"She looked sort of undecided for a minute, and then, breaking out into good-natured smiles, she said:

"'Well, Aunt Jemima, I am glad to take your advice. I never could be satisfied with my own tastes. In fact, when I see so many things I can't tell which I want, and I dare say I have tired you.'

"Here she gave the young man such a melting smile that he forgot all about his supper, and frisked round, doing up the silk into a parcel, with his admiring eyes fixed on Fanny as long as she was in sight.

"Now you see, Gussie, my dear, that I actually committed the weakness of advising that young lady, and from that hour my trouble began.

"There was a family living here at that time much esteemed for the entertainments they gave. Dare was their name—a mother, reputed a rich widow, with two daughters—and their invites were sent out for a great party, so that Fanny had to hurry up the making of her new silk, which she expected to shine in on the occasion.

"I took a great interest in Fanny; so, when I went over to see her dressed, and found she needed some trifle from the dry goods store, I ran off to get it.

"I noticed great bills stuck in the windows about damaged silks just received and for sale below cost, but I didn't think much of it till, by-and-bye, when the party was over, and poor Fanny—who had promised to stop in and tell me how she had enjoyed herself—arrived in a flow of tears.

"'Oh, Aunt Jemima,' she cried, 'I can never tell you how wretched I've been to-night! I shall always hate that Mary Dare. She has such a mean, jealous disposition, and never loses an opportunity to hurt people's feelings and make them appear silly. It seems there are cheap, damaged silks in town, and she pretended to mistake mine for one of them. "Why, how nice you look!" says she, coming up to me when I went into the parlor. "I declare those damaged silks make up almost equal to the genuine article!" I didn't understand her. "This is real silk, Miss Dare," says I, feeling dreadfully uncomfortable. "Oh, yes, I know!" she returned, winking and laughing; "but really now, it doesn't look at all bad. Any one, in a poor light, would take those water-stains for changeable shades." Then I saw her whisper to the other girl, and set the story going. Wasn't that ill-natured in her, Aunt Jemima!' exclaimed Fanny, in a burst of indignant weeping.

"I agreed with her about the young lady's temper. To tell the truth, I never did set much store by the family, and when they were found out, some months later (they went off in the night leaving piles of unpaid bills and rent of their house and furniture still due), I wasn't among the astonished part of the community. I hadn't expected much better of 'em. Folks that'll invite you to their house to make you miserable ain't generally of much account.

"But, you see, this little occurrence kind of set Fanny against that dress. Of course, any one with half an eye could see it wasn't one of the sp'iled silks; but Fanny was very pretty and had lots of admirers—two things that are apt to make enemies of other young women, and she had her share.

"'Among them, Mary Dare's story got whispered round, and though there wasn't one of the lot who was not ready to say the worst she could of Mary's veracity, they all somehow agreed to accept this story of the silk dress.

"'Does that strike you as strange, Gussie? Just think a bit, and you will remember a dozen such cases in your own knowledge.

"'But to go on with Fanny's green silk, that I had advised her to buy. She soon heard the story, and vowed she would never wear 'the unfortunate old thing' again.

"'Of course, that was only silly talk. She put it on, that very afternoon, to go out riding with Judge Stanley's family. Miss Jessie Stanley, the judge's daughter, had been abroad and traveled everywhere with her aunt, Miss Parker, who was Mrs. Stanley's sister, and a most elegant lady, so every one in Waterford said.

"'Fanny was the very first they had asked to share their drives, and I was glad of it, seeing how uncomfortable she felt over the Dares' story. I sort of took a peek or two out of my window, which ain't just as handy as I could wish for noticing that way, but I managed to get a glimpse of Fanny, in a white chip hat, with daisies, and a black jacket, and though the judge's family looked grand enough, I thought she hadn't no need to hang her head.

"'But there's no relying on the humors of young folks. I had run over to sit a bit with her mother, when she came all in a flurry. She did not see me at first, and so broke out, in a half-crying tone:

"'I wish I had never seen this horrid green silk that Aunt Jemima advised me to buy. Just think! Miss Jessie had a delicate blue French muslin on, and Miss Parker's was a lovely buff, and my changeable green just killed them both. Miss Jessie said so herself, and I know she will never invite me again.'

"'Fanny!' cried her mother; but Fanny saw me, and altered her tone.

"'I don't mean to be cross, Aunt Jemima,' says she, 'but this dress seems bound to make me unhappy. Miss Stanley and Miss Parker looked so cool and elegant in their exquisite French muslins and Valenciennes laces, while I must have seemed like a common country girl beside them in this old-fashioned green silk.'

"'And yet that same silk cost a right smart price,' says I, 'and it is real pretty, too, to my thinking.'

"'I just hate it!' says Fanny, bursting into tears again. 'I know the Stanleys have heard Mary Dare's story about it's being damaged thirty cents a yard things. Sue Foxly, the dressmaker, told them. She was there sewing, and she's a shameless gossip.'

"'So much the better,' says Fann y's mother. 'Nobody credits a story-teller.'

"'Oh, yes, they do!' cries Fanny. 'She get's half her custom for the amount of gossip she carries.'

"Why, Aunt Jemima!" exclaimed Gussie, "that seems just like Patsy Hare. We all know she carries tales, but it is so amusing to listen to her, that we all get her to sew for us. Of course we don't believe half she says."

Aunt Jemima shook her head, with a twinkle in her eye.

"I shouldn't wonder if Patsy Hare was some kin to Sue Foxly," says she; "but which half of Patsy's tales do you give credit to, Gussie?"

Gussie laughed and couldn't tell, then Aunt Jemima went on:

"After that awhile, young Philip Stanley comes back from Europe. He had been studying how to be a doctor in foreign parts; and I have heard that he gave his mind to his work while there, and was ever after a credit to his folks. You'd have thought so, anyhow, from the fuss they made about him. They wasn't content with a small celebration, but had to give a big grove party, so that all the town-folks could come and make him welcome. Of course, Fanny was asked, and of course she wore her best dress—girls didn't have one for every day in the week then—and mighty pretty she looked, though she didn't know it herself.

"Everything was of the finest and best, and the young doctor was so agreeable to all the girls that they just forsook the other young men and clustered 'round him.

"The heft of 'em was dressed in thin white stuff, and some one compared 'em to fairies. This set Fanny thinking over her green silk, and made her discontented, as usual.

"By-and-bye up comes a storm; the rain catches the poor fairies, and sends 'em flying from the dancing-ground into the shelter of the pavilion, where Fanny had gone some time before to sit by Mrs. Stanley. They were all either damp or draggled, and as the day grew cooler after the rain they shivered like a lot of wet sparrows, and had to put on shawls and things to keep them from getting cold.

"Then came Fanny's turn. She looked as fresh as a blush-rose in a circle of green leaves, and Philip Stanley told a person I was intimate with that he never knew green silk was such a becoming material for a lady's dress before, and that if he ever married his wife should always have one."

"Oh, Aunt Jemima!" cried Gussie Stafford, clapping her hands and breaking into a pleased laugh; "you're telling me about mamma and papa, under different names."

"Not so very different," returned the old woman. "Elizabeth Frances was your ma's name—called for her two grandmas, according to the proper way of doing things; and, though your pa called her 'Bess,' I often call her Fanny."

"And it was through her despised green dress that papa fell in love with her!" mused Gussie, tracing a flower of that color in her own pretty gown.

"Oh, it wasn't just that—for your ma was a mighty pretty girl; but I 'spect the contrast between them damp girls, in draggled finery, did set her off like. Any way, I told her so when she complained to me about the green silk (it was a habit she'd got into), and at the same time told me that Philip had spoke to your grandpa for her.

"'Well,' says I, 'you're what I call a girl in luck, Fanny; and if you ain't thankful for it and do your best to deserve it, never call me Aunt Jemima again! And now about that green silk; remember what I say, for it's the living truth. Don't never ask my advice any more, for I don't never again intend to give it to no one,' says I. And I have kept my word.

"Gussie, come quick! Hush! don't make a noise! Remember the window's open, and he may hear you. It's Harry Hunter—there he goes! As fine a fellow as there is in the State; and if you trifle with his feelings you're not your Aunt Jemima's pet—that's all.

"I give no advice—not a word of it; but I have my opinions, thank goodness!"

The Tides.

These phenomena have, in all ages, excited curiosity, and in many instances they have produced wonder at their extraordinary height and fury. It is related of the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who were natives of the Mediterranean shores, that when they reached the confines of the Indian ocean, and saw its waters rolling up to a great height, and then flowing back, twice every day, they became alarmed, and attributed the phenomena to a special interposition of the deities of the country which they had invaded. Various remarkable theories have been advanced regarding the tides. Many of these are truly so absurd that it is hardly worth while to refer to them. Persons find it difficult to understand why the tides are higher at one time than another, and why they rise to the height of sixty feet in the Bay of Fundy, forty feet in the ports of Bristol, England, and St. Malo, France, and only rise to a few feet in height at New York and other places, while they are scarcely perceptible in the Baltic and other seas. Descartes was the first philosopher who advanced the theory that the tides were due to the influence of the moon, but Newton was the first who worked out the problem and discovered the true cause. Descartes believed that the moon acted on the waters of the ocean by pressure; Newton demonstrated that it acted on the ocean by attraction; that instead of pressing on the waters, it rolled them up directly under it, and also at its antipodes at the same time, thus producing the two tides every day. The tides are attractions of both the sun and moon. If the earth had no moon the attraction of the sun would produce two tides every day, but their ebb and flow would take place at the same hours, not varying as they do. These tides would also be much smaller than those of the moon. Although the mass of the sun is far greater than that of the moon, and though attraction is in proportion to the mass, yet it is also inversely as the square of the distance. As the sun, therefore, is four hundred times more distant than the moon, the attraction of the waters of the sea toward the sun is found to be about three times less than those of the moon. There are really two ocean tides, the lunar and solar, but the latter is absorbed by the former, which is wholly observable in respect to the time, the solar only as it influences the height of the tidal wave. That caused by the moon is three times greater than that of the sun, and it follows the moon's motion around the earth, rising and falling twelve hours, and each succeeding tide later by three-quarters of an hour than the preceding one, exactly in accordance with the position of the moon, or, as it is commonly called, its rising and setting.

A Magnificent Building.

Ten years ago the Hotel de Ville, at Paris, was destroyed by the Commune. Four years ago the blackened and crumbled walls stared at the passers-by. But now comes the announcement that the new Hotel de Ville is nearly finished. It is a magnificent building and has already cost a vast deal of money. The estimates for doors, window frames, glass and locks amounts to $150,000, and over $400,000 is allowed for interior decoration and furnishing. The Parisian journals give a detailed description of the new building, from which it is learned that on the four fronts 106 statues, each eight feet in height, will be displayed in niches. All these, says one journal, will be representations of persons born in Paris and raised by their genius, patriotism or public service to eminence, and it is gratifying to learn that nearly a fourth of the number will signalize the merits and the labors of literary men.

The future can by God's blessing be influenced, but the past is fixed forever

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

How a Poor Girl Captured a Millionaire—A Story Often Told in New York Upper Tendom.

A New York correspondent tells this story of how William H. Vanderbilt, the railroad magnate, won his wife: There is a very pretty romance about the marriage of William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., to Miss Alva Smith, the story of which is often told in upper tendom. The young lady and her sisters were attending school at Farmington, Mass., in Miss Porter's academy, whence Nellie Grant was expelled for insubordination. While at school Miss Smith suddenly received word that her father had made an unlucky venture, that his fortune had gone up in a balloon, and that she and her sister must at the end of the term, then near its close, go at once to the home of their grandmother in Virginia, there to remain until their father could summon them North again. This was not suited at all to the tastes of a mademoiselle conscious of her own attractions, and she determined to make a venture for her own account. She borrowed some money from her teacher, and made an arrangement with her to go to Richfield Springs for a few weeks, so that when she appeared there she had as a duenna a well-known instructress, and this piqued the curiosity of the young men about the resort. There was a coterie of New York girls there. A Miss T—, daughter of a broker, a Miss O—, daughter of a rich brewer, and several others, who knew of the misfortune of the Smiths, and who also tried to make it appear that the young Miss Smith no longer deserved a place in the ranks of the nouveau riche, as her father had "gone up." Mr. William Vanderbilt, Jr., came up to the Springs to attend a ball, and the New York girls were all in a flutter, because each one desired to capture the son of the great millionaire. Miss Smith took in the situation at a glance, but she had nothing to wear, and she had only $40 in her purse. She proposes to Miss T— to buy a dress, and Miss T—, having a big stock of dresses and a small amount of pin-money, was ready to oblige her. She wasn't, however, inclined to part with anything that would be becoming to Miss Smith, and accordingly she selected a yellow silk with a wine-spot in front, and offered to sell that for Miss Smith's forty dollars, being assured that Miss Smith, being more of a blonde than a brunette, would look "horrid" in yellow. But Miss Smith paid the price, and the fair dealer in second-hand clo' chuckled over the bargain she made. Her pleasure was turned to chagrin that evening when Miss Smith, appeared upon the ballroom floor a queen of beauty, and in that yellow silk, too. Instead of putting white upon her face, she had made her complexion brown, and having borrowed a lace mantilla from her teacher and a big black fan, she came out the picture of a bewitching senorita. Her coy glances shot into the Vanderbilt heart. She tossed the soft ends of the mantilla over her shoulder, as she strolled the piazza, and used that fan most bewitchingly. The New York girls stood aghast, and Miss T. shed a tear over the loss of her yellow silk, and felt that she had been cheated, for she never thought that the dress looked so well. The result was that Vanderbilt fell desperately in love, pressed his suit, became all the more ardent because of the lady's studied hesitancy, and was the happiest young millionaire anywhere when he gained his and the privilege of putting on the finger of the senorita a diamond engagement ring. Mrs. Vanderbilt at once visited Richfield Springs, was charmed by her prospective daughter-in-law, and invited her to spend the summer with her. The smart young girl, however, pleaded that she had a dear, sweet grandmama in Virginia to whom she owed a duty visit, and she said she must go there first. Thither she went, and taking an account of stock, improved her wardrobe as a smart girl with a little money only can, and then she accepted the invitation of her prospective mother-in-law. She confided to her the story of the bitterness of the fashionable New York girls who were so anxious to get her expected husband, and the result was that the mother had her pride touched, and she at once cut the T's and O's, much to the consternation of the families aforesaid. Well, all went well. The millionaire married the pretty girl of the yellow silk dress and the black lace mantilla, and they are now living happily upon the avenue.

Preparing Cod for Market.

Salt cod-fish is a popular article of diet, but many who are fond of it have no idea of the method by which it is prepared. The principal industry of Newfoundland is the cod-fishery, and the chief center of the trade is at St. John's, where the process of packing and shipping the salted fish may be witnessed to perfection. The fish having been dried on stages erected for the purpose on the shores of every bay and inlet of the island, are brought to St. John's in small schooners and thrown in heaps upon the wharves of the merchants. There they are culled over, sorted into three or four piles, according to their quality, by experienced cullers, who separate the good from the indifferent, and the indifferent from the bad, with great rapidity and unerring skill.

Women with hand-barrows attend upon the cullers, carry the fish into an adjoining shed, and upset their loads beside barrels standing ready to receive them.

A couple of boys throw the fish into a cask, piling them up a foot or so above the brim, mount on the top, and having danced a war dance upon them in their hob-nailed boots to pack them down, roll the barrel under a screw-press, where two men stand ready to take charge of it. Grasping the ends of the long arms of the lever, the men run quickly round a couple of times, lift their feet off the ground, and throwing their weight on the lever to add impetus to the blow, swing round with it, and bring down the stamp with a dull thud, compressing the codfish into a compact mass. The cask is then rolled out from under the press, and handed over to two coopers. In a trice the hoops are driven on, the cask is headed up, and then trundled down an incline into the hold of some vessel loading for the West Indies or some Mediterranean port. The rapidity with which the whole process is managed is remarkable.

Garfield's Fortitude.

In the *Century Magazine* Dr. Bliss says of Garfield's fortitude: Neither on the day of the dastardly act, nor during the long history of sorrow, agony and death did he manifest by word or look aught but thankfulness for attention and kind consideration for all about him. I may safely say that I do not believe physician ever had such a patient before. His calm obedience and cool courage would possibly have secured recovery without scientific aid had not the injury, as we now know, been fatal from the first.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

An intelligent but reckless-spoken young Englishman, now traveling in the United States, says that every American seemed to him, immediately after an introduction, to be sure to repeat the formula: "How do you do? What will you have to drink?"

An American citizen, named Chester, who, while traveling in Chili and Peru during the late war between the two countries, was arrested by the Chilian commander at Callao, and cast in a dungeon, has filed a claim for $50,000 in the state department at Washington for damages against the Chilian government.

The best fish story of the season, one that sounds like an old sailor's yarn, has been copied by some of our exchanges. It is a story told by somebody belonging to the steamer Newport, which, it is said, passed through a school of whales twenty miles long and a quarter of a mile wide, off the Delaware capes, and struck two of the sea monsters and cut them in halves. This is "very like a whale," and a decided improvement on other big fish stories.

The Philadelphians are looking a long way ahead. It will be nearly a year before the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of William Penn at Philadelphia, but the Bi-Centennial association is already at work preparing a programme for its celebration. The affair is not to be the mere flash of a day, but is to be spread over half a week, with prayers and processions, naval displays, and historical tableaux, feasts and fireworks, and rejoicings of various kinds.

Chief Clerk Marr, of the first assistant's division, has been employed in the postoffice department at Washington for more than fifty years continuously. He was appointed to a 600 clerkship by Postmaster-General Barry, June 1, 1831, in President Jackson's first term. At that time there were only 8,000 postoffices in the United States, and the entire revenue of the department was less than $4,000,000 per year. Now there are 45,000 postoffices, and the annual revenue is over $36,000,000.

Harrison Lee, of Elmore, Ind., being greatly displeased by the probability that his wife would recover from a serious illness, dragged her out of bed and beat her to death. James Welles, of Larrabee, Miss., was equally incensed because his wife did not gain strength faster after a fever, and murdered her as a punishment. The motive of John J. Giles for slaying his wife, at Waco, Texas, was also the question of her convalescence. She had been handsome before the illness, but after it he saw that she was likely to be left disfigured.

The New York *Evening Mail* brands as "discreditable" the "tricks" and "devices" resorted to by "fashionables" coming from Europe to evade the payment of duties on the articles which they have purchased in foreign lands. The *Mail* charges that "scarcely a person returns from an European tour who does not smuggle something through the custom-house. While there are ladies and gentlemen who would scorn to swindle any one out of a cent, yet they do not scruple to cheat the government out of duties. In fact, it is considered quite smart."

The idea that American grapes are unsuitable for the manufacture of raisins must be considerable staggered by the announcement that the raisin crop in California this year will aggregate more than 150,000 boxes. In 1878 the report of the assessors did not mention that any such industry existed. Perhaps it did not then; but in three years it has reached an annual production of $250,000 worth, and is rapidly increasing. An interesting circumstance connected with it is, that all of this year's crop was raised on about 1,400 acres, while to produce a crop of wheat of equal value 25,000 acres would be required.

On account probably of the demand of Dakota for admission to the Union as a State Secretary Kirkwood this year requested Governor Ordway to make an unusually full report of the social, financial and industrial condition of that Territory. The report shows that there has been during the past year a very large increase—estimated at nearly 50,000—in the population of the Territory by the emigration of for the most part, industrious and intelligent settlers. The total valuation of property in the Territory has nearly doubled. The finances of the Territory are in excellent condition, bonds selling at from three to five per cent. premium.

According to a bulletin issued from the census office the gross area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, which cannot be measured with any approach to accuracy, is 3,025,600 square miles, of which 17,200 are coast waters—such as bays, sounds and gulfs—14,500 rivers and smaller streams, and 23,900 lakes and ponds. This makes the total water surface 55,600 square miles, and the total land surface 2,970,000. The six largest States, named in their order, are Texas, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and Kansas. The six smallest States, beginning with the least, are Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

China seems destined to attain to a higher civilization than that preached by Confucius. A correspondent in Canton writes that steamship lines are being extended, telegraph lines are being built in all directions, and railroads are projected to connect all the important cities. The arts of war, too, are not neglected. Fortifications and arsenals are being established, and European methods are to be introduced in army and navy. Another evil concomitant of civilization is the growth of the opium traffic. Importation of the drug is carried on largely in Chinese vessels, and each year marks a great increase in the area of land in China devoted to poppy culture.

According to a person who signs himself "Blake, astronomer," there are to be warm times next summer. Blake says: "October 11, 1877, was superior planetary conjunction; toere was then a change in the inclination of the earth to the sun—in the inclination of the axis of the earth to the sun. The zones of the earth were changed. The equatorial line passes right through the United States. The mean annual temperature has increased two degrees since 1877. We will now have all the distinguishing characteristics and meteorological phenomena of the tropics and torrid zone. Next summer (1882) will be hotter yet." If Mr. Blake could be prevailed on to reconsider this matter, go over his calculations, and give us an agreeable summer, the country will just think as much of him.

Sights on a Road in Palestine.

The old maratime plain of the Philistines (which is another name for Palestine) lay along this coast, from Gaza northward, and it was considered a land worth struggles. This Joshua found. But in vain do we look for the "roses of Sharon and the lilies that grow" in this land so renowned once for its roseate beauty. Still, we are told that in the vernal season it is carpeted like a Texas prairie with flowers of various hue and loveliness. Along the dusty afternoon road we pass innumerable caravans of camels, led by Arabs on donkeys. The Arabs generally sits on the remote point of the os coxygis of the animal, and without stirrups. He swings his bare brown feet and legs, while the little beast, like Julus, alongside of his father, trots inequo pede. Plenty of women, with faces here apparent, and in long, blue, cheap cotton mantles, and sometimes with head crowned with burdens of fruit, pitchers, straw or wood, are met in the way. Some ruins, mostly of churches, here and there appear, while square, windowless, Turkish guard-houses are seen at intervals, at whose doors are the white-dressed, fez-capped Turkish soldiers with guns and cigarettes. These are the police who are supposed to guard the road; but to our observation no guard is needed, except in the dark mountain passes, and there Turkish engineering has been careful to have as few guard-houses as possible.

There is not much to see on the road until you come to Ramleh. Beggars and backshish, and some old relics as crusading reminders are here, and one very conspicuous object. The latter is a square tower and winding staircase. It is off the road and has a fine view of the surrounding country. It is over 1,000 years old, and has many Moslem associations. Ramleh has been the scene of much contest. Indeed, every little spot here in Judea is full of memories, from the time Israel came down from the Moab mountains into the Jordan valley. The road is not to be mentioned for its convenience and perfection, only for its historic, religious and aesthetic interest. It was built in 1869, by forced labor, and is indeed its rough and stony incompleteness looks like anything but the result of cheerful work. It is supported by tolls, so much per head, on every animal on the road. One should not complain of the road when it is remembered that before 1869 there was not a bridle path to Jerusalem. It is said that the sultan promised the Empress Eugenie to build a road to Jerusalem if she would come that way, and this royal courtesy is the origin of the road.—*Congressman Cox.*

Some Facts About Tea.

In China an infusion of the leaves of the tea plant was used as a dietetic beverage as early as the year 500 after Christ, but in Europe its use was introduced first by the Dutch East India company at the beginning of the seventeenth century. About 1666 the first tea was imported to England, but it has now, like coffee, taken possession of the whole civilized world. In China the tea district is situated between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth degrees of northern latitude. It is raised from the seed, but it takes three years before the shrubs affords a harvest. After that it develops for three years more. It is then cut down, and from the new branches which shoot up leaves are gathered. In a few years the process of cutting down is renewed, until at the end of thirty or forty years the power of life is exhausted and the shrub dies out.

From China the seeds have been carried to Brazil, British India and Java, and lately to Southern California, where now tea is grown.

Different from this is what is known as the Paraguay tea. The latter is harvested and used in Paraguay, La Plata, Peru and Quito, and is derived from a species of palm known as Ilex Paraguarescencis.

While in former years the English and Americans were exclusively tea drinkers, the Germans and French coffee consumers, the importation of tea into Germany has of late considerably increased; for in 1850 the whole import of tea in Koenigsberg, Prussia, amounted to 8,000,000 pounds; but according to statistical reports 27,000,000 pounds were imported last year at the same port. Of this, however, much finds its way to Russia, where now annually 60,000,000 pounds are consumed. In 1880 London imported 214,000,000 pounds of tea; in England the yearly consumption for each inhabitant reaches four pounds, in Russia and Holland one pound, in Germany one and one-half ounces.

Is Dying Painful?

Our own observation fully accords with the opinion expressed by a physician, that in all ordinary cases there is little physical pain in dying. A previous correspondent had said that, "as a physical fact, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the act of death is suffering and agony, which only those familiar with it can understand." To which the physician replies:

"I beg leave as a physician to object very decidedly to this statement. Since I began my novitiate on the battlefield in the South, I have been a frequent observer of the passing out of my fellow beings in army and navy, in large hospitals, civil and military, and in private life, and so I cannot help feeling that what I have seen must be a fair sample of the methods of dying peculiar to our race.

"The result of these sad observations, covering eighteen years, is that the vast majority of persons do not find death 'suffering and agony.' Many suffer more from the various illnesses from which they recover than most do in the article of death. A very large proportion become unconscious, and hence pass away without distress to themselves; while, as regards those who retain a good measure of intelligence till life is extinct, I have been greatly surprised, considering my early religious teaching, to discern in them almost general indifference to their fate.

"I have always supposed that 'in spite of apparent mental lucidity,' disease clouds the intellect, so that apathy becomes the ordinary state of the dying. Of the few deaths I have witnessed the mere onlookers might call horrible, there was good reason to believe the patients unconscious."—*New York Observer.*

A Slight Mistake.

"That's a fine house you've got there," said Yeast to a friend who had recently laid out considerable money in a new residence.

"Yes," replied the friend, "I think I made a pretty good bargain."

"Any incumbrance on it," queried Yeast, cautiously.

"Well, yes; my wife's mother is stopping with us just now, but her health is not the best, and the chances are—"

But Yeast suddenly remembered that his wife had told him to hurry back, and he started off at a pace that would have done credit to a professional pedestrian.—*Statesman.*

A FIERCE FIGHT.

Particulars of a Terrible Affray in an Arizona Town—Thirty Shots in Twenty Seconds.

The *Nugget*, a paper published in Tombstone, Arizona, gives the following graphic account of a fierce fight which occurred in that place not long ago: The origin of the trouble dates back to the first arrest of Stillwell and Spencer for the robbery of the Bisbee stage. The co-operation of the Earps with the sheriff and his deputies in the arrest, causing a number of the cowboys to, it is said, threaten the lives of all interested in the capture. Still, nothing occurred to indicate that any such threats would be carried into execution. But Tuesday night Ike Clanton and Doc Holliday had some difficulty in the Alhambra saloon. Hard words passed between them, and when they parted it was generally understood that the feeling between the two was that of intense hatred. Yesterday morning Clanton came on the street armed with a rifle and revolver, but was immediately arrested by Marshal Earp, disarmed, and fined by Justice Wallace for carrying concealed weapons. While in the court-room Wyatt Earp told him, as he had made threats against his life, he wanted him to make his fight, to say how, when and where he would fight, and to get his crowd, and he (Wyatt) would be on hand. In reply Clanton said:

"Four feet of ground is enough for me to fight on, and I'll be there."

A short time after this William Clanton and Frank McLowry came into town, and, as Thomas McLowry was already here, the feeling soon became general that a fight would ensue before the day was over, and crowds of expectant men stood on the corner of Allen and Fourth streets awaiting the coming conflict. It was now about 2 o'clock, and at this time Sheriff Behan appeared upon the scene and told Marshal Earp that if he disarmed his posse, composed of Morgan and Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday, he would go down to the O. K. Corral, where Ike and James Clanton and Frank and Tom McLowry were, and disarm them. The marshal did not desire to do this until assured that there was no danger of an attack from the other party. The sheriff went to the corral and told the cowboys that they must put their arms away and not have any trouble. Ike Clanton and Tom McLowry said they were not armed, and Frank McLowry said he would not lay his aside. In the mean time the marshal had concluded to go, and, if possible, end the matter by disarming them; and as he and his posse came down Fremont street toward the corral the sheriff stepped out and said:

"Hold up, boys. Don't go down there or there will be trouble. I have been down there to disarm them."

But they passed on, and when within a few feet of them the marshal said to the Clantons and McLowrys:

"Throw up your hands, boys, I intend to disarm you."

As he spoke Frank McLowry made a motion to draw a revolver, when Wyatt Earp pulled his and shot him, the ball striking on the right side of his abdomen. About the same time Doc Holliday shot Tom McLowry in the right side, using a shotgun, such as is carried by Well's, Fargo & Co's messengers. In the meantime Billy Clanton had a shot at Morgan Earp, the ball passing through the point of the left shoulder blade across his back, just grazing the backbone and coming out at the right shoulder, the ball remaining inside his shirt. He fell to the ground, but in an instant gathered himself, and, rising to a sitting position, fired at Frank McLowry as he crossed Fremont street at the same instant Doc Holliday shot him, both balls taking effect, either of which would have proved fatal, as one of them struck him in the right temple and the other in the left breast. As he started across the street, however, he pulled his gun down on Holliday, saying, "I've got you now."

"Blaze away! You're a daisy if you have," replied Doc.

This shot of McLowry's passed through Holliday's pistol-pocket, just grazing the skin. While this was going on Billy Clanton had shot Virgil Earp in the right leg, the ball passing through the calf, inflicting a severe flesh wound. In turn he had been shot by Morg Earp in the right wrist and once in the left breast. Soon after the shooting commenced Ike Clanton ran through the O. K. Corral across Allen street into Kellogg's saloon, and thence into Toughnut street, where he was arrested and taken to the county jail. The firing altogether did not occupy more than twenty seconds, during which time fully thirty shots were fired. After the fight was over Billy Clanton, who with wonderful vitality survived his wounds for fully an hour, was carried into a house, where he lay, and everything possible done to make his last moments easy. He was game to the last, never uttering a word of complaint, and just before breathing his last he said: "Good-bye, boys; go away and let me die." The wounded were taken to their houses, and at 3 o'clock this morning were resting comfortably. The dead bodies were taken in charge by the coroner. If there is such a thing as "sand" the shooting yesterday bore evidence that some men pack around enough of the gritty substance to start a grindstone quarry. Everybody engaged knew that their lives were liable to be put out by the pulling of a trigger, and no man winced or wavered a hair. After being shot down and the life-blood flowing away, both young Clanton and Frank McLowry still kept up the fire on their opponents, and asked no quarter. With great holes pierced through their bodies by the leaden messages of death, their sole anxiety seemed to be to return shot for shot, and only when the spark of life ceased to burn did they relinquish their hold on the death-dealing revolver, and they sank to earth as the smoke from their weapons ascended as from a funeral pyre. Before death claimed them for his own they saw Morgan Earp fall, only to raise up and renew the murderous fire, and the chances for each man's life engaged were a thousand to one against him. Who says it does not require courage to stand and listen to the music of a half a dozen six-shooters, singing a death march in unison every time the hammers came down? But these men died as they would probably have chosen to die had they had their choice. From the wild life they led, the dangers they encounter, and the chances they take in their chosen profession, it is a part of their creed that they must be ushered into the next world amid a pyrotechnic display and the whistling of bullets.

Brown was abusing Smith violently on the sidewalk one night. Jones, who heard it from an upper window, yelled to Smith, "Knock him down!" The next day Jones and Smith met. "Why didn't you knock that man down?" asked Smith, "I hollered to you to do it." "Yes," said Smith, "and I would have hollered the same thing if I had been up there."—*Saturday Night.*

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Presents for the Holidays that are Easily Made.

Of the many home-made rugs in imitation of the Turk

The Centre Reporter.

RED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 8, 1881.

The election in Pennsylvania next year will be for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, a justice of the supreme court, 25 state senators for four years, 201 members of assembly for two years, 27 members of congress, and important local officers in every county in the state.

That's the way to fix 'em—in Philadelphia the other day Michael Leonard, convicted of illegal voting, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, to pay a fine of $100 and to be absolutely deprived of the right of suffrage for four years.

The Pittsburg *Post*, 29 ult., says, the Methodist preachers yesterday adopted strong resolutions demanding the extirpation of polygamy in Utah, and describing it as "a most threatening moral and political issue." Do they not know there are laws on the statute books, and have been for years, ample to stamp out the monstrous crime, if enforced, and that the Republican party and Republican administration are responsible for their non-enforcement? We suggest to the brethren if a new code is demanded to stop the immorality, that Beecher and Conkling be constituted a special commission for that purpose.

The attention of the country is drawn more and more to the gigantic swindle under the pension arrears act. The more the matter is looked into the greater does the robbery assume proportions. The money worthily spent upon those honestly entitled to pensions would be covered by 50 millions. But the swindlers in it are piling it up fast in the way to 200 millions dollars per year. The *Herald* says it is hoped the President in his Message to Congress will call attention to the stupendous proportions of the pension swindle as it has been developed under the operation of the Pensions Arrears act. The latest estimate is that before we see the end of this measure we shall have to pay two hundred and twenty-five million dollars. It is one of the marvels of our legislation that such a scheme should have passed Congress without intelligent criticism or that, having run the gantlet of the legislative branch of the government, it should have received the sanction of the Executive in the person of Mr. Hayes. The responsibility for this great wrong rests upon him, and the more the question is studied the greater will be the amazement of the public that a Cabinet containing such shrewd men as Mr. Everts and so clear sighted a statesman as Mr. Schurz should have consented to the consumation of so great an outrage. The pension list and fund are sacred to every American. There is no obligation that is more willingly discharged. Our love and sympathy and reverence go with every dollor paid to the widows and orphans of the veterans of the grand army that saved the Union. But this vast sum which has been voted out of the Treasury will go, not to the veterans, widows or orphans, but to a corrupt ring of rascally claim agents and so-called lawyers. It is worse than the star route iniquity. If the President can in any way stop it he will earn the gratitude of the whole people. Congress, it is to be hoped, will take measures to defeat this audacious robbery in the name of law.

When bulldogs drag ministers from the pulpet the millenium can not be near yet—not within a dozen years any way. On Saturday afternoon, 27 ult, at Memphis a large strange bulldog, pure white, bounded into the Mount Olive Church (colored), broke for the pulpit, seized the visiting preacher and dragged him from the platform. The dog only let go when his brains had been beaten out. The congregation thinks the devil sent the dog. In Avery Chapel (colored), at the same time, some heavy brothers broke down a bench and created a panic. The church is built on stilts, over a bayou. The congregation leaped from the windows to the bayou, carrying sash and all. Many were badly hurt, one woman fatally.

Since the swindling in the pension business has reached such enormous proportions, it would be well to have an examiner in every congressional district to ferret out the recipients of fraudulent pensions. It is the opinion of the REPORTER that if the matter were properly looked up, it would be found that nearly every county in the United States would prove to have one or more persons receiving pension upon perjured testimony, with no more claim to the country's generosity than the man whose military career ended with the battle of Jericho. If the frauds were sifted from the genuine pensions, there would be a great addition to our penitentiaries and a saving of a hundred million annually to the treasury.

Guiteau wants some big fish for witnesses. On Saturday, before the court adjourned he addressed the court, saying: "The following persons I want subpoenaed as witnesses: President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Senator Logan, Senator Conkling, General Grant, Senators Platt, Dorsey and Jones, Gov. Jewell, James Gordon Bennett, W. Reid, Gov. Jones, Charles A. Dana, and W H. Hurlbut, and files of their papers from May to June; also George C. Gorham, of the Washington *Republican*, and Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, and files of their papers for May and June; and W. P. Nixon. of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and files of the *Inter Ocean*.

In Kansas they are lynching bank officers for suspending payment. This is a little irregular, but for a bank to suspend and cheat its depositors is a mismanagement, and we think the latter a greater evil than lynching. If it became a rule to lynch presidents and cashiers of suspended banks, we think there would be few suspensions to tell of.

Some women were nearly squeezed to death on Monday in the crowd to listen to Guiteau's trial.

—If you can't get a better, cheaper, nicer, and warmer overcoat at the Philad. Branch than elsewhere within a circle of one hundred miles, then the world must be coming to an end, and other wonderful things are to happen. It pays a man to travel 100 miles to the Philad. Branch for a suit of clothes—enough can be saved to pay fare and hotel bill, and still have a little over, compared with what it would cost you if you purchased of others than Lewins, who is bound to have his goods marked the lowest and so far he kept lower than any dare attempt.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the doctors they have ever tried. See other column.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday. On the republican side there was a bitter contest for speaker. On Saturday Cameron, the Pennsylvania republican boss, assembled the radical delegation from this state and 17 of the 18 did his bidding, and went for Keifer, stalwart, of Ohio, for speaker. The regular republican caucus met afterwards, and the first ballot for speaker resulted thus: Keifer, 52; Hiscock, 44; Kasson, 15; Reed, 13; Burrows, 10; Orth, 8; Dunnell, 4. Total, 146. Necessary to a choice, 74.

Up to the 10th ballot there were a few changes off and on. The republicans have 147 votes, and that is enough to organize, hence they don't need the greenbackers, and their scheme to hold the balance of power and forcing the election of a greenbacker, has fallen, and they will now be left to vote for whom they please. The most of them will go for a republican because they wish to be on the side that has power.

Congress organized on Monday. Mr. Keifer, stalwart, was elected speaker, his vote was 148. The democrats cast 129 votes for Randall, and the greenbackers 8 for Ford. M'Pherson, of Pa, was elected clerk.

REPUBLICAN RASCALITY.

The robbing and rascality in Philadelphia under the repu blican clerks and their heads is getting uglier the more it is looked into. It is about time the republican bosses of Philadelphia be dealt with as Tweed and Co. in New York. These Philadelphia ringsters have been engaged for years in a regular system of stealing the taxes, and 2 to 3 million dollars have thus found their way into their pockets.

Mr. Hunter's statement of frauds in the tax office has been sent to the city controller. In it he says the city was defranded by the remission of penalties in violation of city ordinances; presentation of bills to taxpayers in excess of actual assessment; presentation of bills and collection of taxes on property actually exempt from payment; fraudulently raising the allowances of the board of revision; retaining of money from the city treasury for months and years after their payment, and the collection of large amounts of tax on personal property paid by the owners, but not paid into the city treasury.

Mr. Hunter closes his statement by saying: "Other kind of frauds have been discovered, but I have not been able to examine them carefully. Such, for instance as the drawing of warrants for much larger amounts than the sum due for work performed, the signing of fraudulent names to warrants, making out bills to taxpayers without allowing the proper discount, or changing an excess of penalty—in each case pocketing the over-charge so taken from the taxpayers. As this matter concerns the revenue of this city, may I suggest that this communication be referred to the finance committee, and I will then cooperate with them in such further examination as may be necessary to recover the money justly due the city."

The city controller in his report to Mr. Hunter said that no entry of the payment, about $30,000, of money at interest of the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company is made in the record of his office. In the matter of the state tax $2,148.69 were taken from the city. The allowances of the board of revision were raised $429,000. He further says:

"In order to accomplish these fraudulent entries there must have been collusion between the tax receiver's and controller's departments and a system adopted by which the treasury was annually robbed by thousands of dollars. The falce allowances appear all through from the entry of the payment of taxes to the taking off of the balance sheet. I will continue my examination and will furnish to you copies of the result. Thus far but one ward and its items above given have been inquired into."

At the session of the common council this afternoon Mr. Grim submitted a resolution to the effect that as charges of maladministration and corrupt management of the almshouse had come to the knowledge of the chamber, they required investigation, and be it resolved that a committee of five members of common council be appointed to investigate the matter.

The New York *Sun* says three of the conspicuous Republican candidates for the Speakership are tinted with unwholesome records—one (Dunnell) was a salary grabber, another (Orth) had to be dropped from a State ticket a few years ago, and (Kasson) was "mixed up" in a divorce scandal. But the *Sun* finds precedents. It says:

But the party which has just openly espoused repudiation in Virginia, has accepted Mahone as a leader, and which indorses the Credit Mobilier corruption, is not going to pay much attention to such ordinary objections as these. What the Republicans want is a candidate who can command the necessary votes to secure an election. The cardinal principle of the Republican leaders is that the end justifies the means, and that nothing succeeds like success, no matter how it may be attained.

Chicago is finding its supremacy as a grain market endangered by cheap freights from St. Louis to Liverpool, which enables St. Louis dealers to pay higher prices for grain than those of Chicago. On Tuesday corn was selling in St. Louis at 64 cents and in Chicago at 48¼—a difference of 5¾ cents a bushel. The secret of this is that at the time corn freights from St. Louis to Liverpool by river were as low as 11 cents a bushel, or about half the rail rates from Chicago. Nor is this all of Chicago's woes. The railroads centering at St. Louis have been compelled by the stress of river competition to run their cars empty or cut on freights to something approximating the rates by the way of the river and New Orleans. If St. Louis can pay five or six cents a bushel more for corn than Chicago, it is easy to see the corn, as well as other grains of the Northwest will go there.

THIS WILL PAY.

We consult the best good of our readers in recommending them to now secure the valuable and important information and most interesting reading matter, including a Thousand or more of pleasing and instructive Engravings and sketches, that can be obtained at trifling expense in the American Agriculturist. This is not merely a farm and garden Journal, but is very useful to every House-keeper and to every household in Village or Country. It has an entertaining and useful department for the Little Ones. It is a journal that pays to take and read. Try it, and, our word for it, you will not be disappointed. Its constant, persistent exposures of Humbugs and swindling schemes are worth far more than the cost of the paper. The 41st Annual Volume begins January 1, but those subscribing now for '882 get the rest of this year free. Terms: 1.50 a year; four copies $5 (English or German edition); single copy, 15c.

N. B.—Those desiring can get an extra or double specimen number post-free for 10 cts., by addressing the Publishers Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

—Whenever you meet a man with a bundle under his arm and a smile in his face, you bet he has come from the Philad. Branch with a suit or two, which Lewins sold him for $10 to $15 less than at other stores. That's enough to make any man smile, and its the secret of saving. Buy where you buy best and cheapest. New stock of clothing just received at the Philad. Branch, and all marked down 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Go and see for yourselves.

A CLEAR OUT PLATFORM.

Judge Kelley's speech at the Tariff Convention, says the Pittsburg *Post*, has the merit of presenting in a clear and concise way, a financial policy which everybody can understand. He holds that the Government bonds, amounting to $750,000,000, falling due within the next twenty-six years, can be retired at par by annual payment of $29,000,000. This would include the redemption of the 4½ bonds falling due in 1904, and would leave $738,000,000 of the debt to be thereafter provided for. In the first place this proposition contemplates the abandonment of the present policy of large payments on account of the National debt, which last year amounted to a hundred million, and for the current year are likely to reach one hundred and thirty million. Judge Kelley would not have the annual payment exceed $29,000,000.

Then he would polish the Internal Revenue system, with its inquisitorial and vexatious methods, and its heavy taxes on domestic products. This would be an immense lopping off of revenues at one stroke. In round numbers, in 1879, the internal revenue taxes amounted to $113,500,000; in 1880 to 124,000,000; in 1881, $135,300,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the Commissioner estimates the revenue at $157,000,000. Of this amount, in the proportion of past years, about $75,000,000 would be collected from spirits, $45,000,000 from tobacco, and $20,000,000 from beer and other malt liquors.

With this immense revenue abolished, the Tariff would take care of itself. It would necessarily be both protective and revenue. We are now collecting about $150,000,000 taxes annually in excess of the expenses of the Government. The repeal of the Internal Revenue system would leave this money in the hands of the people, and would require an increase from other sources of revenue, to make up the surplus necessary to pay the $29,000,000. Judge Kelley would devote to the payment of the national debt as it matures.

It hardly seems probable that Congress will at once abolish the Internal Revenue system, although the taxes may be reduced. A strong political influence will uphold its continuance because of the "spoils" involved. But if the policy of smaller payments on account of the national debt should be adopted, the taxes on tobacco, beer, the stamp taxes and those on bankers can very well be remitted, and the tax on whisky reduced from ninety cents to fifty cents on the gallon.

We anticipate a formidable opposition to the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes. A large and influential portion of the people believe in the striking at intoxicating liquors and tobacco any way they can do so. Failing prohibition they believe in extreme taxation. Their logic is not good, for the rate of the taxation has very little to do with the use or abuse of these articles; but it is a sentiment that will make itself felt in Congress.

The magnitude of the taxes from these sources is hardly appreciated, and is best shown by comparison. The tax on the single article of tobacco, estimated for this year at $45,000,000, exceeds the annual expenditures of the Federal Government as late as 1853. Even during the years of the Mexican war, when we were mantaining an army in a foreign land, only one year did the expenses of the Government, civil and military, exceed the tobacco tax of this year, and that was in 1847, when the aggregate expenditures were something over $53,000,000. What we get this year from beer alone, would have more than paid the entire expenses of the Federal Government during several years of Adam's and Jackson's Administrations. The tax on whisky this year is ten or fifteen millions of dollars more than were the annual expenditures of the Government in any one year from its foundation to the time the civil war broke out. So it will be seen what a tremendous revenue bonanza the Government possesses in the unnecessary or evil habits and appetites of the citizens.

At last some of the Philadelphia ballot-stuffers are getting into jail, besides being deprived of their right to vote for a term of four years. Radical ballot-box stuffing has been carried on by wholesale for 20 years in Philadelphia, and the rascals who were elected thereby, it is now being developed, have been robbing the city taxes to the tune of three millions—O, the beauties of radicalism!

So far one good edge can be found on the wholesale system of robbery practiced by the radical officials in the Philadelphia tax office,—they have not yet stolen the public buildings. Perhaps when they can no longer raise a citizen's assessment, they may be ready to raze the public buildings.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, winds up his sentences on the election officers guilty of ballot-box frauds with these words:

That you undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the County Prison, and that you be disabled for a term of seven years of holding any office of honor, profit, and trust under this Commonwealth, and being disabled for the same time from casting a vote at any general or special election.

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

THE IMPRISONED M. P.'S.

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "It is well understood that it is the intention of the Government to release all the imprisoned members of the House of Commons before the commencement of the session of Parliament, provided no treasonable conspiracy exists and tenants are not intimidated from applying to the Land Court."

EDUCATED WOMEN.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and dry forms, equally efficient.—*Springfield Union.*

Doctor bills are abominable and no needed in kidney and liver affections, as Peruna and Manalin will cure them.

—Congress has met—every senator and member of the house is dressed up in Philad. Branch clothing. Lewins knows how to dress up a congressman a well as other folks. When a congressman or cabinet officer or the presiden wants a stylish suit, he sends to Lewins for it.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & Co. tf

Scranton, Pa., December 1.—During a fire early this morning Mrs McCarthy, an old lady, and a Mrs. Reed perished in the flames while in bed.

—Going in to Lyon & Co's store the first thing that strikes you is a little army of clerks, which means big business of course. How do you explain it? Why they are doing a ONE PRICE business, that's the secret, and no other store sticks to the ONE PRICE principle so closely as Lyon & Co. tf.

The state of affairs in Ireland can be gleaned from the following recent happenings:

Three tenants on Lord Kenmare's estate in Millstreet, County Cork, were fired at and wounded in the legs by a party of armed men. The tenants had paid their rents.

Three cows belonging to a rent-paying farmer near Fearns, County Cork, were found ripped open. This class of outrages is again increased in frequency.

Lord Doneraile has just discharged all the laborers on his estate because he was unable to find out who battered an entire flock of sheep to death.

Opposition to rent-paying is especially marked in County Limerick. The Sheriff holds three hundred writs of eviction against tenants for rents due.

A new branch of the Ladies' Land League has been established at Boyle, County Roscommon. The police attended the opening meeting and took the names of the participants.

Mr. Henry Egan, Chairman of the Town Commission of Tullamore, Kings county, has been released from Naas Prison.

There is a war cloud in Central America. The question between Guatemala and Mexico has occasioned considerable excitement there. Costa Rica, whose President is known as the enemy of General Barrios, has joined in the general protest against Mexican arrogance. There is no doubt if Mexico persists in invading Guatemala, other States will come to her assistance. They are well armed and Mexico can only beat them by an overwhelming force.

Guiteau was on the stand until Saturday. On Monday the subject took a turn, when the examination of medical experts on insanity was commenced.

I tis rumored that the President will this week send to the Senate the names of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen for Secretary of State, and Chauncy I. Filley for Postmaster General; also that other members of the Cabinet will remain in their respective positions until after the Christmas holidays.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Cleveland, O., Dec 3.—A most daring bank robbery was effected at noon to-day, the victim being President D. P. Eells, of the Commercial national bank. Mr. Eells was cutting off coupons from some railway and bridge bonds, and while so engaged was talking to J. N. Glidden, a friend. After finishing he replaced the bonds in a pasteboard box and resumed the conversation with Mr. Glidden. In the meantime an unknown man, who had been sitting in the president's office for some time, softly approached the table, picked up the box, and coly walked away. The box was not missed for nearly half an hour. The thief is described as short and stout, with short cropped whiskers. The bonds are all negotiable, and consist of a $5,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul sinking fund second mortgage, $6,000 first mortgage, $20,000 do. sinking fund, $1,000 do consolidated, $11,000 Chicago & Milwaukee first mortgage, $19,000 gold bonds, and $23,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge company—total, $117,000.

A REAL NECESSITY.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

The household of a young wife is now considered incomplete without a sewing machine.

Next to her lover the thought uppermost in the mind of the maiden just blooming into womanhood is a sewing machine.

When asked by her parents or affianced what her Christmas or birthday present shall be, the answer in a majority of cases is, "A sewing machine."

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it.

The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

Of all the various machines now upon the market, the "Light Running New Home" fills the above requirements most satisfactorily.

It is said to combine the good points of all other sewing machines, and, in addition, has many new improvements and labor-saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page) will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, &c. Their address is, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 30 Union Square, New York.

The president and two of the directors of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' bank of Jersey City were sentenced on Friday. The president goes to the penitentiary for eighteen months, and the directors pay $500 each.

—The rush for clothing at the Philad. Branch is one of the remarkable things of Bellefonte; never before was there any thing like it, persons come from adjoining counties to buy. The quality of the goods, the guarantee, and very low price asked by Lewins, are what bring the Philad. Branch its immense trade.

—Heavy cloakings and coatings, light colored, very low, at Lyon & Co's. tf.

A sure, positive cure for costiveness, Manalin.

—Lewins just got back from the city the other day, where he selected a lot of ready-made clothing for men and boys. Go and see it, and examine his prices. All plainly marked and one price. This is the fifth or sixth lot of clothing received at the Philad. Branch this fall, showing that there is a rush there—low prices does it all.

—There is a great fatality prevailing among the children of Sunbury, resulting from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

1882.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

"Always varied, always good, always improving."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

Harper's Magazine, the most popular illustrated periodical in the world, begins its sixty-fourth volume with the December Number. It represents what is best in American literature and art; and its marked success in England—where it has already a circulation larger than that of any English magazine of the same class—has brought into its service the most eminent writers and artists of Great Britain. The forthcoming volumes for 1882 will in every respect surpass their predecessors.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	5 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the *Magazine* begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 63 Volumes, in neat cloth bindings, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, my mail, postpaid.

Index to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Alphabetically, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of *Harper & Brothers*.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

TWO MURDERERS TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED BY MASKED MEN.

Oxford, N. C., December 1.—The bodies of the two negroes, John Brodie and Shadrack Hester, who have been incarcerated since the day after the Lynch murder, were this morning found hanging from the limbs of a large oak tree near the western outskirts of the town. The spot is within a few hundred yards of where Mr Lynch was murdered last week. The jailer states that between three and four o'clock a. m. he was awakened by about one hundred men, who were armed and masked. The leader entered his house and demanded the keys to the jail. He told him that he did not have them, that they were down town. The man then told him to dress and go with them, at the same time assuring the jailer's wife that they would do him no harm. He also said that they wanted the murderers of Tom Lynch and they intended to have them. Two of the number took each an arm of the jailer and they all marched to the jail and demanded to be shown to the cells of Brodie and Hester. When they got to the cell of the latter he called to Brodie and told him their time had come and they might as well confess all they knew about the murdering of Mr. Lynch. Hester began to confess, but he talked so slowly that the leader of the masked band commanded him to be carried out, remarking, "You know what to do with him." Hester was then taken out of the jail. About one-half of the lynchers are said to have been colored men. Hester and Brodie, since their incarceration, have had but little sympathy from any source. There was a settled conviction that they were guilty of the most atrocious crime ever committed in that section. All is quiet and no apprehension is felt of any trouble about the lynching matter.

WAGNER'S 2,000 VICTIMS.

In Frederick county, Md., about 2,000 of the suits instituted by Dr. Harrison Wagner, the professional litigant, against citizens of the county, were settled, the defendants being compelled to pay various sums, ranging from $50 to $75 in each case. The operations of Wagner are without a parallel in the United States. About two years ago he was generally considered to be harmlessly insane. His actions were calculated to confirm this theory, and his eccentricities were regarded with indifference by every one who knew him. In the fall of 1879 Wagner caused much amusement by going before an obscure county magistrate, and entering several hundred suits for damages against leading citizens, chosen at random in all parts of the county, who had never seen nor had any dealings with him. The amount of damages sued for in each case was between $90 and $100, the limit for which suits can be brought before magistrates in the State. No attention was paid to the supposed lunatic's suits, and the cases were soon forgotten, but were several times called to memory by notices of hundreds of other suits being brought by Wagner, who frequently entered as high as one hundred claims against one person.

Early in 1879 Wagner disappeared from public notice, but in the fall of that year the entire community was thrown into a furor of excitement when it was learned that Wagner had commenced proceedings to enforce judgments in 1,800 of the suits. It was then learned for the first time that the persons sued, having failed to appear before the magistrate to answer, judgments had been entered in each case for the amount named in the complaint. Wagner made no effort to collect the judgments until a year had expired, when by law the power of appeal had elapsed. In November last, therefore, he was possessed of 1,800 judgments, averaging $75 against about 300 county residents and corporations. Each judgment was endorsed, "by default" and "no appeal taken," and of course they amounted to a lien on any property owned by the defendants.

During Wagner's absence several persons against whom he had obtained judgments died, and his first move was to file the judgments in the orphan's court as claims against the estate. Martin Shank, one of his victims, had died and left an estate valued at $8,600 to his wife and three small children. Wagner filed judgments against the estate amounting to $2,600 and the orphans' court was compelled to postpone the hearing of the claims several times in order to avoid the necessity of admitting their validity. At length several citizens employed counsel for Mrs. Shank, who filed an application for the arrest of judgment on the ground of fraud. The same policy was pursued by all the other victims, and since that time the cases have been dragged along in the courts, the indications pointing to Wagner being eventually successful in enforcing all of them. The courts ruled that the failure of the victims to contest the suits was in law a virtual acknowledgement of the justice of the claims, while the further failure to take an appeal from the magistrate within the period prescribed by law placed them beyond remedy.

After he had begun to enforce the judgments Wagner found the county too hot to hold him, and went to New York city, where he now is. The proceeding against his victims have been carried on by counsel there, and the settlement made in nearly all the cases, it is thought, will net him nearly $10 000. He does not pretend that he ever had any legal claim for damages in any of the cases, yet he has succeeded in obtaining considerable portions of the states of several deceased residents of the county, besides mulcting hundreds of farmers of hard-earned money.

It is claimed that a Chester mechanic has invented a new straw binder, which will cut and bind the grain with bands of straw, and thus do away with all wire and twine bands.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

1882.
Harper's Weekly.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches and poems contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make *Harper's Weekly* the most popular and attracting family newspaper in the world

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
The THREE above publications	10 00
Any TWO above named	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	5 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	
Harper's Franklin Square Library, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volume of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Twelve Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

One Price Stores,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

1881 —A— 1882.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

THE FIRST TO GREET YOU IS THE

PHILAD. BRANCH

Clothing House.

—o—

The Best Place to Clothe You

Is The PHILAD. BRANCH.

The Best Man to Sell You CHEAP SUITS is

SAMUEL LEWINS.

Be you man or boy, you can be suited, fitted and pleased in any kind of Clothing, cheaper by 25 per cent. than at any other place in the county.

WE SELL NO SHODDY.

Manufacture our own Goods, which are plainly marked.

1881 FALL AND WINTER. 1881

WHITCOMB,

The Popular American Clothier,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Our New Stock is larger and more complete than ever before; the grade of goods better, and prices as low as usual. Our Clothing is the best sewed and cut; we use but very little clothing but what is made by American houses.

We move our stock the fastest and therefore have the cleanest goods, and latest styles; we have over 500 Overcoats, only 28 of which we kept from last year. Our stock comprises many new styles never before shown

We have Clothing for the Rich,
We have Clothing for the Poor,
We have Clothing for the Large,
We have Clothing for the Small.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Our Clothing is the best Sewed,
Our Clothing is the best Cut,
Our Clothing is the best Fit,
Our Hats are correct in Style, Right in Prices, Best Manufacture,
Our Boots and Shoes are most Serviceable in Quality,
Lowest in Price—sold the Cheapest.

A PERFECT AVALANCHE!

NEW AND NOBBY GARMENTS,
NOTHING TO EXCELL,
NOTHING TO EQUAL.

We are safe to say that there is not within 100 miles of here as complete and large a stock of Clothing, or store where goods are sold as close.

Youths', Boys and Children's Dep.t

We make a speciality of Boys' Suits; does your boy look awkward? Perhaps it is not his fault, but his clothes do not give him a fair chance, and maybe they cost as much as ours, which fit and would make him genteel looking

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS OVERCOATS

All Sizes—from 2½ years to 500 pounds,

☞ OVERCOATS—cut in Medium length.
OVERCOATS—cut Extra Long ☜

We would call particular attention to our Overcoats called "VANDYKE," which is much like an Ulster, without any belt arrangement.

TRUNKS & BAGS IN VARIETY.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Line complete—Red, White, and all colors Underwear. Buck Gloves &c. We will say more next time, or when you call and see me.

Special prices to the patrons of this paper.

H. R. WHITCOMB,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY HERALD
[illegible] PROPRIETOR,
The Best and Cheapest Newspaper Published

Postage Free.

ONE DOLLAR
PER YEAR.
50 CENTS for 6 MONTHS
An Extra Copy to every Club of Ten.

NEW YORK HERALD,
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
POSTAGE FREE.

$10 pays for one year, Sundays included.
$8 pays for one year, without Sundays.
$5 pays for six months, Sundays included.
$4 pays for six months, without Sundays.
$2 pays for one year for any specified day of the week.
$1 pays for six months for any specified day of the week.
$1 per month (including Sundays) will be charged on subscriptions for a less period than three months.

—TO EUROPE.—
INCLUDING POSTAGE.

Daily	$17.30
Weekly (European Edition)	4.60
Weekly (Domestic Edition)	2.00

NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED,
POSTAGE FREE.

Daily Edition 2 and a half cents per copy
Sunday Edition.....Four cents per copy
Weekly Edition.....Two cents per copy
N. B.—Not less than 5 copies mailed to newsdealers at wholesale rates.
We allow no commissions on subscriptions to Daily Edition.
Address, NEW YORK HERALD,
24 nov 8t. Broadway & Ann St., N. Y.

THE SUN.
NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democrat, decorated and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN's light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it poses but discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1834 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. Its readers took to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal established in this country in the dozen years past has been modelled after THE SUN. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN's example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth telling and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN's political course.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, full market reports and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Gocconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is always furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the weekly SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
17 nov8t. Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.

—Fine dress goods, ready made clothing, fresh groceries, queensware, boots and shoes at the Pennsvalley bargain store, Dinges. New goods for Christmas just opened—now is the time to buy your Christmas present and agreeably surprise your friend.

CAT-

FIFTY HEAD OF [illegible]. December 30.—The group of barns of Messrs. Maxwell Brothers, on their Bennett farm, was burned early this morning. Fifty head of Holstein cattle, five horses, fifty hogs and a large quantity of hay, etc., were destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

—Everybody in this county is wanted before Christmas, at the Philad. Branch.—Lewins has some beneficial truths to tell you.

—We take all kinds of country produce, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, etc., and give you the goods at cash prices marked inplain figures. LYON & Co. tf

ETTINGER'S SUICIDE.

Verdict of the Snyder Co. Jury.

Middleberg, Pa., Nov. 30.—Since Uriah Moyer's arrival here there has been an unusual exhibition of feeling on the part of the public. This state of things has been occasioned by the circumstances attending the death of Emanuel Ettinger. On Friday last Coroner Hermann, accompanied by Drs. B. F. Wagenseller, J. O. Wagner and a jury, proceeded to Adams township and disinterred the remains of Emanuel Ettinger and removed his stomach. This was done to substantiate the poison theory. At first it was supposed there might be some trouble as Joe Moyer blustered a little. It all settled down smoothly, however. Yesterday the jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said Ettinger died from the effects of arsenic poison given to him by some party or parties unknown to the jury." The stomach has been sent to an expert in Philadelphia to be analyzed.

—Do you want to save money in boots and shoes and yet have a good article of goods, then go to Doll & Mingle's, Brockerhoff house block.

ARRESTED FOR KILLIG A PEDDLER.

Adamsburg, Pa., December 1.—Detective Lyons and Officer Smith arrested Joseph Moyer last evening, at Middleburg, charged with surety of the peace, and also on the charge of being implicated in the killing and robbing of a peddler about fifteen years ago, with Uriah Moyer and other parties not arrested yet. He was committed to Middleburg jail to await his trial at the next term of court.

—During the holidays a special offer is made on pianos and organs, by Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte. 3t.

OLDEST AND BEST
FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER has now the largest circulation of its class. It is

Undenominational,
Unsectarian,
Evangelical
and National.

It will enter its

SIXTIETH YEAR

with a sheet four times the size of its first issue; full of Foreign and Domestic news; with vigorous Editorials upon matters of religious and secular interest; with carefully edited departments for children, Sabbath School Teachers, Farmers and Business Men; with eight active Editors, an unrivalled staff of Foreign Correspondents, and paid Writers and Contributors in every part of the Country.

NEW BOOK
—OF—
"IRENÆUS" LETTERS
With Steel Portrait of the Author,

is given to any one sending us a bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBER and $3.15 for the coming year.

Specimen copies free

Address: NEW YORK OBSERVER,
nov17 3t. NEW YORK.

—If you want pure, fresh and unadulterated spices, go to Sechlers, where you can also get any thing in the grocery line, guaranteed to be pure and fresh.

—A suitable present for a friend is a nice pair of boots or shoes—a choice stock for the Christmas and Newyear season will be found at Doll & Mingle's, in the Brockerhoff block.

CRUSHING THE NIHILISTS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23,—Hessy Helfman was safely delivered of a daughter last Friday night in a casemate of the Troubetskoi bastion in the fortress. Mother and child are well. Hessy will probably receive a free pardon in consideration of the confessions she has made. These confessions agree with those of Lieutenant Soukanoff. Their immediate result will be that the number of persons figuring in the approaching great trial will be raised from twenty-seven to sixty-two and possibly far more, as not only Hessy Helfman and Soukanoff, but also Trigoni has made a confession. It is quite likely that 200 persons may be tried in a batch, whether by the Senate, constituted as a supreme court, or by court martial, is not yet decided. General Ignatieff, thanks to whose tact and patience these revelation were elicited, would prefer that the Senate try the case. He inclines to what, relatively speaking, may be called clemency. He has pledged himself, in certain instances, that pardon shall be granted and intends to keep his promise. The number of executions will thus be diminished. The trial will strike to the very heart of the nihilist organization. It is not to take place till January, however. Between this time and then General Ignatieff expects to have done much more to check the revolution. Fresh confessions are being made daily.

—Go to Dinges, the bargain store, and get your holiday goods; cheap and suitable for old and young, male and female.

—While several boys were skating on a pond at Levingston, Mass., one named Walker, aged twelve years, broke through the ice. The father, Arthur Walker, went to the son's assistance and both were drowened.

—You are never imposed upon when you buy groceries at Sechlers, whether in price, purity and freshness of goods sold you; this important fact can be relied upon. Ask any who deal there and you will be told the same thing. Their grocery is the most complete, embracing all belonging to their line. Housekeepers should bear these facts in mind.

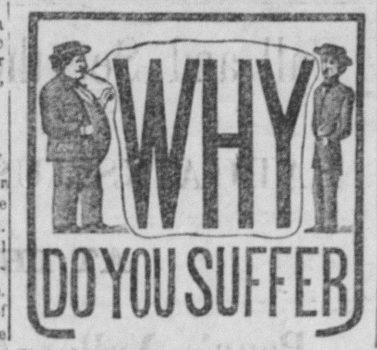
C T Alexander. C. M. Bower.

ALEXANDER & BOWER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Garman's new building.



With Costiveness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Low Spirits, Sleepless Nights, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, And all the numerous ailments consequent upon a disordered state of the Liver, when you have a certain remedy within your reach. That remedy is

Green's Liver Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds, and when used in connection with each other according to directions, are invariably successful. They are sugar coated, and are sent by mail on receipt of price. In order to prevent counterfeiting they are put up in round boxes, with the signature of F. P. Green around each box.

Price, No. 1, 25 cts.; No. 2, 50 cents. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.

For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by

J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL.

9may y.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.

Establishment, 1847 Chestnut St., Philada.

Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*: being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I. B. SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct6m.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

LARGE STOCK! SMALL PROFITS! QUICK SALES!

Orders by Mail sent with Dispatch.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 12.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

10ap68tf

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, either administered. 14apr.

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co,. and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.

21ap

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO.

—0—

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

CROWNING GLORY,

FORT ORANGE,

EASTLAKE AND

WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite

WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,

Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,

14octly CLEVAN DINGES. Centre Hall.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON, Executor.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER.

CENTRE HALL,

MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10ap, tf

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Dec. 8, '81

—A horse ran off the other day, upset the wagon, spilled out the driver, and sent out about a dozen packages along the road. Every one of the packages contained clothing from the Philad. Branch. The man when he got up said even if his wagon was damaged it was more than made up by the money saved in the clothing he bought of Lewins for his family. Keyrect—a man can talk good sense even if he is spilled out of a wagon.

ANOTHER HORSE DISTEMPER.

A new and rather serious distemper has been prevailing among horses in New York. It appears in the latter part of October, coming from the West, and spreads rapidly. Work horses have suffered more than carriage horses; those of certain street car lines most severely. At this writing nearly quarter of the horses of the Fourth Avenue company are in hospital. The new horses brought in from the country to replace those lost at the late burning of the company's stables were the first to be prostrated, and their symptoms are more severe than in horses accustomed to the work and the climate.

Dr. Samuel Whelpley, the surgeon in charge of the Fourth Avenue horses, describes the symptoms as follows:

The eyes matterate, the nose discharges profusely, the legs swell to abnormal proportions, and every organ seems to be affected. Unless treated in time it will develop into pneumonia. It is very debilitating, and renders the animal attacked so weak that it can hardly stand. Dr. Whelpley said that he heard a name applied to it, but he regarded it as a form of tyhoid pneumonia. Horses have died within 16 hours after exhibiting the first symptoms. Some animals recover in a few days, and others not in a week. In their stalls the horses stand in a position to favor their weakening condition and keep their heads down. They eat very little and apparently have no appetite. Frequently cases are attended with coughing and strangling. The only remedy for the disease appears to be relief from work, good care, and free use of stimulants and tonics. If taken in time, veterinary surgeons say, no case need prove fatal, but owners and drivers do not generally know the serious consequences, and so neglect the animals too long.—*Sc. Am.*

—Hello there, Sam, where are you going to in such a hurry? Can't stop to tell; only am bound for Dinges' store, headquarters for Christmas goods, and they all say they sell 'em so cheap. I want to save money too and must hurry up. Good bye, and do likewise. Gip, go 'lang Barney.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH RATS.

Erie, Pa., November 30.—George Furness, aged nine, being accidentally locked in school, was attacked with a swarm of rats. The boy fought desperately for some time, and when discovered was found lying senseless, with a swarm of rodents tearing at him. He will live, but the fright has probably dethroned his reason.

—The largest stock of clothing, overcoats, ulsters, shoes, cashmeres, and dolmans in the largest variety. The best goods, the lowest prices marked on them in plain figures. Strictly one price, and that the lowest and no deviation.
tf. LYON & Co.

1881 WINTER GOODS. 1881

—ANY ONE IN NEED OF—

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

FALL & WINTER

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

—o—

—SPECIALTIES.—

HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS.

PRICES GUARANTEED
To be lower than the lowest.

Wm. Wolf.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.—(Opposite Court House.)
H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER, Manager.
Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains. Special rates to jurors and witnesses. Strictly First Class. 12apry.

DR. J. W. RHONE. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSR—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ujlv

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deed Mortgages, &c. Office in the lane and, north side of the court house, Bellefonte oct22'81f

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

S. R. PEALE H. A. M'KEE
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa 15sep tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE—Letters of administration upon the estate of Henrietta Kipka, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
A. C. KIPKA, Adm'r.
3nov6t. Centre Hall, Pa.

Call and See the New Goods.

BARGAINS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Penn's Valley Bargain Store.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps,

Groceries,

Queensware,

Fish, Salt,

Confectionery,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

in great variety.

I claim to have the Cheapest Store in Penn's Valley.

I am selling Clothing and Overcoats at lower prices thau any one in the county.

Full Market Price paid for all Produce.

C. DINGES.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Dec. 8 '81

The Race

between our customers and us,

Is Very Exciting.

They carrying away goods in huge bundles—We gettting them, in great boxes.

COME AND SEE THE FUN.

WHITMER & CO

Central Supply Depot,

Spring Mills Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 20 a m
"	" Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	9 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arrat Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila.	8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	12 30 p m
"	" Sunbury	1 50 p m
"	arrat Williamsport	3 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	4 20 p m
"	" Renovo	5 45 p m
"	" Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arrat Williamsport	6 05 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX	leaves Lock Haven	7 30 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 47 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 30 a m
"	arrat Harrisburg	12 35 p m
"	" Philadelphia	5 10 p m
DAY EX.	leave Kane	8 00 a m
"	" Renovo	12 05 a m
"	" Lock Haven	1 15 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11 55 a m
"	" Renovo	9 00 p m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 30 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 15 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 50 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains for Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEALSON, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Toys, toys, toys! for girls and boys, little and big, of horses, birds and pig, at Cedars confectionery, Bellefonte. A large assortment of toys to please the little ones, just received.

—The finest merino underwear at Wolf's old stand. None in the county equal in quality and finish, and sold lower than ever before. Don't do without this class of goods if you wish comfort for yourself.

—Dr. Hillbush has succeeded in extracting the ball from the leg of Luther Frank, of whose shooting by a pair of thieves, who intended to rob the store, we made mention week before last. The bullet was deeply imbedded in the flesh of the leg below the knee, and Luther is able to hop about some now. What a pity that it was not in the leg of one of the thieves.

—X. Gfrerer, of this place, killed a hog which dressed 450, and two of 390 each.

—Some of the side-walks are in a delapidated condition.

—Young ladies, who contemplate buying their beau a nice Christmas gift, should call at the Bee Hive. 22

—The Lewisburg Bridge company pays a dividend of 16 per cent

—Just like a real live baby are those nice Christmas Dolls—500 of 'em, "dear little things"—at Bunnell & Aikens' music store, Bellefonte. 3t.

—The residence of George Grossman, near Tussyville, was entered, on last Thursday, during the absence of the family, and a gun and $12 in money stolen.

—The handsomest toilet sets, dressing cases for ladies and gents, handsome cologne bottles, and other fine goods in this line, specially obtained for the Holiday season, at Zeller's Drugstore. All these goods are the finest in market, and make the handsomest Christmas presents you can purchase, Zellers' is the only place that keeps them. 22.

—A load of white sand recently slipped to the Bellefonte glass works from Mapleton cost $8, and $16 freight charges on it. The car was refused, and now the glass works have no sand. When will these railroad companies learn to quit skinning our people and crippling business by high charges on local freight?

Children and invalids, however sensative their stomachs may be, can take Green's Comp. Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by J. D. Murray.

—The Governor has granted a reprieve to Jonathan Moyer and Israel Erb, two of the Snyder county murderers, so that their case may get before the Board of Pardons. They were to be hanged on December 16. No time for their execution is specified in the reprieve, and if the Board of Pardons denies them commutation the day for the execution will have to be reset.

—Brown's furniture rooms, on Bishop street, Bellefonte, is the place to purchase a Christmas gift for a friend, that will be appreciated. What more appropriate for a gift than a handsome piece of furniture, such as you only find at Browns.

—Stacks of toys, the funiest, prettiest, and biggest lot you ever saw, at Bunnell & Aikens' music store, Bellefonte. You can please you little ones sure, if you get their Christmas things of Bunnell & Aikens. 3t.

—Men women and children, can be suited and fitted in boots and shoes at Doll & Mingle's for less money than elsewhere in this part the state.

Mr. John M. Furey, died at his home at Bellefonte, Monday, 28 ult. He was late the local editor of the Centre *Democrat*, and was a newspaper man of more than ordinary ability. He was aged 30 years and leaves a wife and one child. He was a son of Wm. Furey, dec'd, and brother to J. W. Furey, of the *Watchman*.

In Madison county, Iowa, two miles from Winterset, three daughters of a farmer named McCullough were burned to death.

—You can get any thing you want in the line of ready made clothing at Wolf's old stand. A special lot of overcoats very cheap. Call and see, before going from home to buy. Wolf gives what is good and fair in price.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health and spirits." See adv.

Every article of goods is marked in plain figures and strictly one price—this is a rule that is not violated at the store of Lyon & Co. tf

For piles, constipation and a torpid liver, never fail to take Manalin.

—Had a snow storm on Wednesday morning, 7.

—All the clothing kept for sale at the Philad. Branch, let it be remembered, is made by their own house. They will, if you wish it, make you a suit to order, and what you do get is lower in price than any other store will offer to sell you.

—Buy your little boy a nice Christmas suit, if you want to please him. You can get any style of boys suits, at any price from $2.50 up, at the Philad. Branch. New lot of latest style boys suits just unpacked, and going fast.

—Give Doll & Mingle a call when in Bellefonte and see their large assortment of cheap boots and shoes, warranted genuine goods and no imposition. The only real headquarters for boots and shoes is at Doll & Mingle's.

— Bradford has the largest stock of furniture that was ever offered for sale in Bellefonte.

—Legal proceedings have been commenced against about forty physicians in Lancaster county for neglecting to register their names in the prothonotary's office, as required by act of assembly About one hundred and ninety physicians have already complied with the law in that county. The penalty for neglecting to register is a fine of one hundred dollars, one-half of which shall go to the prosecutor and the other half to the county, or an imprisonment for one year. We are not aware that any of our Centre county physicians have neglected this important duty.

—Powers & Son have a stock of boots and shoes specially for the holidays. Honest dealing at Powers', always; all goods warranted. Ladies always find what they want at Powers' shoe store, the best fit, and latest styles and lowest prices. Pennsvalley people are specially invited to call.

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. LYON & Co. tf

—Ben. Kerstetter, (on whose land Coburn-town is built,) in company with Perry Stover, visited the REPORTER, the other day. Perry is putting up a big grain house at Coburn.

—Now for Christmas! Cedars, the Bellefonte confectioner, has just opened a splendid assortment of pure candies, for the holidays—no finer stock in the county, and just the place for Christmas goods.

—Among the good things you want for the holidays are candies and fruits The finest lot of candies, we have seen this season, is now open at Sechlers, and they have also the choicest foreign fruits, specially ordered for the Christmas season, and don't miss having a taste of them, as you'll miss a good thing. 3t

—For the benefit of such readers of the REPORTER as are about to travel and wish to keep out of reach of the small pox, we print the following item: According to reports received by the National Board of Health, smallpox prevails at Pittsburg, Richmond, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Chicago. Twenty-eight deaths from the disease are reported to have occurred in the latter city during the last week in November,

—Don't let Christmas pass by without getting one of those nice, warm, and what is better, exceedingly cheap overcoats at Dinges'.

—You can save 25 per cent. by purchasing your furniture at A. J. Brown's, Bellefonte.

—If you have a kicking cow better sell her for $8 and buy a suit of clothes for it at the Philad. Branch, fit any Sunday to go to church with. You'll feel better in the new breeches than you will if you keep the cow, that's sure.

—Now just read this: 75 pair of Lumbermen's boots, three grades, the best lot that ever appeared in Centre county. This we say is not blowing, and if you think it is, call at Powers & Son and see. Also, genuine Waterproof boots—you can test them for a day or a week, and if not found so, Powers & Son will take them back. Again we say, this is no blowing but plain truth.

—Rather cold air Monday and Tuesday. Rain on Wednesday.

—The Penn's State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will convene in Williamsport at the Park Hotel, on Thursday, 13 Dec., at 2 p. m. and will continue in session three or four days.

—We notice upon inspection the stock of useful holiday goods is simply immense prices unparalled for cheapness—at the Bee Hive. 22

—On Wednesday Sheriff Spangler, assisted by Co. Commissioner Gregg, took five Centre county prisoners to the western penitentiary

We do not bait you on one article and charge you double for the next, but we will sell you all goods right through at bottom prices, which are marked in plain figures. LYON & Co. tf.

—On last Friday; while Rev. W. H. Stover, Henry Hazel and wife were on their way from Madisonburg to Millheim, they met with a painful accident. When opposite the residence of Jerry Kreamer, at Spring Bank, the front axle broke, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the party out of the buggy. Mrs. Hazel had a leg and two ribs broken and lies in a critical condition. Mr. Hazel was bruised considerably, but not dangerously hurt. Rev. Stover escaped unhurt.

—The largest and best assortment of ladies, and children's coats and dolmans at very low prices, and every thing marked in plain figures at the Bee Hive. 22

—Many readers of the REPORTER will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. Susan Keen, wife of Peter Keen, which occurred at Edwardsburg, Mich. Mrs. Keen formerly lived one mile west of Millheim, but moved to Michigan in the spring of 1869.

—What is the use of shopping or sending to New York or Philadelphia for samples when you can find whatever you want at the strictly One Price Establishment—the Bee Hive. 22

TRIAL LIST THIS WEEK.

City of Philad.....	vs. Smith, Rhoads & Smith.
E H Myer & Co.....	" Samuel Miller.
Geo Potter et ux.....	" Mary Armagast et Same..... " Same. al.
Bradley Childs et al.	" H A Merryman et al
John I Thompson..	" Sam'l Christ et al.
Isaiah Rider.....	" Jas McManus.
Morgan, Hale & Co	" W A Simpson et al.
Griffith & Wedge..	" Spiglemeyer et al.
Lucinda Spangler.	" S H Kuhns.
Joseph Weaver....	" Penna. R R Co.
J M Wagner use of	" A Masters.
H T Farnsworth....	" W P Humes.
Jacob Sankey	" Wm Myer, et al.
Benj. Wheeland...	" Eliza. Mallery et al.
Joseph Baker.....	" Jacob C Markle.
Banks & Foster....	" John D Sourbeck.
Elizabeth Bitner...	" J G Sankey, Ex'r.
R I Comley.....	" Jos L Neff, et al.
Eliza Ingram's Adm'rs.....	" Jos L Neff et al.
J C Harper et al...	" John Hoy.
Jacob Sankey	" William Myer.
H W Kreamer.....	" S Greninger et al.
J C Harper et al...	" John Hoy.
Joseph Ross.....	" Michael Runkle.
J Spangler use of..	" Albert Owen.
Samuel Leitzel.....	" J B Leitzel
Millheim B & L A	" F E Meek et al.
Jonathan Rider.....	" Seller & Billmeyer.
Thomas Lucas.....	" Ezekiel Confer.

"IT IS CURING EVERYBODY," writes a druggist "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. If you have those symptoms which indicate biliousness or deranged kidneys do not fail to procure it and use faithfully. In liquid or dry form it is sold by all druggists.—*Salt Lake City Tribune.*

The St. Cloud.

As many of our Centre county people will make pleasure trips during the holiday season, and spend a few days in Philadelphia, their pleasure will not be perfect unless they stop at the St. Cloud hotel, kept by two of the best and pleasantest hotelists in the state, Messrs. Mullin & Bean. The St. Cloud is convenient to the business centre and all places of amusement, and is always conducted with a view to make guests feel at home. The table is the best in the city; its bedrooms neat, clean, large and well furnished, and all attendants polite and accommodating. We have never known any one to come away from the St. Cloud but to praise it and return to it when visiting the city again. We know whereof we speak, and speak it that our readers who visit Philadelphia may know the best place to put up at. 3t

—A farmer in Nittany valley boasts of having saved $150 in the last 20 months. When asked how he did that, he said by purchasing all the clothing for himself and three boys at the Philad. Branch. That farmer understands his business, and we'll bet he manages his farm just as well.

—It is good time to make everything secure. Our exchanges are full of accounts of robberies—from hen roosts to stores.

—The most amusing toys for Christmas presents, for the little folks, can be found now at Cedars confectionery, Bishop St., Bellefonte. Crowds stop all the time to see them.

—Call at Wolf's old stand for handsome Christmas goods. You can buy suitable presents for all ages and sexes, cheap, at Wolf's old reliable stand. No humbug goods kept there.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

December 11, 1881.—Last days of Moses.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"*So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom*"—Ps xc. 12.

Num. xxxii. 44-52.

Verse 44-47.—*This song*—the one given in the preceding verses of the chapter; a song of wonderful sublimity and impassioned earnestness, which, "exhibiting as it does in series, God's preventing mercies, his people's faithfulness and ingratitude, God's subsequent judgments, and final and complete triumph over the Divine counsels of grace, forms of the summary of all later Old Testament prophecies, and given as it were the framework upon which they are laid out." It was spoken to the people of Israel, together with three addresses and the "blessing" contained in Deut., during the first ten days of the eleventh month of the fortieth year after the exodus, and just before the death of the great Lawgiver (Deut i. 3; xxxiv 8; Jos ix 18). *Hoshea*—Joshua (see Num xiii. 16). Oshea, Hoshea and Hosea are different forms of the same word, signifying "deliverance" or "salvation." To Joshua's original name Moses added a syllable making it mean "God's salvation" an appropriate title for one through whom God was about to grant so many and great deliverances for his people in their impending conflict with the Canaanites. *Set your hearts*—the depth of meaning in these words may best be learned from chapters vi. 6, 7, and xi 18 19 It was no mere intellectual assent, but a heart acceptance—an acceptance taking hold upon and influencing, nay, *controlling* the whole life—that Moses insisted upon. It is thus that all God's teachings is to be received. *It is your life*—obedience to the divine law was the condition of their safety and prosperity as a people (ch. xxx 15-20; Lev. xviii; Rom. x 5). And so it is in a spiritual sense—obedience is *life*, disobedience *death*. To fear God and keep his commandments is the *whole* of man. (Ecc xii. 13).

Verse 48-52.—*This mountain Abarim*—the name Abarim, meaning "further" or "coast regions," was applied generally to the entire upland country east of Jordan, known in later times as Peræa; but more particularly, as in this passage, to the hills immediately facing Jericho. See Num. xxvii. 12; xxxiii. 47, 48 *Unto Mount Nebo*—so called from the town of Nebo situated on or near the ridge of the Abarim mountains called Pisgah (Num. xxi. 20), which lay westward from Heshbon. *Behold the land of Canaan*—see ch. xxxiv 4 "The sight thus afforded to Moses" says *The Speaker's Commentary*, "like that of all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time" (Luke iv. 5), was no doubt supernatural. Yet it was not imaginary only, but a real view of the land, obtained perhaps through an extraordinary enhancement of the dying Lawgiver's power of vision." Dr. Hocket, however, asserts that the difficulty in regard to the possibility of seeing so far has been exaggerated. An Oriental atmosphere, as compared with our own, has a transparency which is marvellous to us. We remember, too, he adds, that though Moses was one hundred and twenty years old when he died, we are expressly told that "his eye was not dim nor his force abated." Mr. Tristram, who ascended a ridge of the Abarim mountains which in its situation corresponds remarkably with the Biblical account, describes the view from the summit as commanding all that territory which is included in the statement (Deut. xxxiv. 1-3) of what Moses saw from the top of Pisgah. *Which I give*—the land was Jehovah's He took it away from the Canaanites, who had defiled it by their abominable idolatry and wickedness, and gave it to his people in trust, to be enjoyed by them so long as they loved him, and walked in his ways, and kept his commandments (Deut xxx 16-18). *And he died in the mount*—the circumstances of the prophet's death and burial are briefly narrated in ch. xxxiv 5, 6. *Aaron thy brother died*—see Num. xx 25-28 and xxxiii 38. Moses died not because his vital powers were exhausted, but "at the mouth of the Lord" (as the literal rendering of ch. xxxiv. 5 is), a punishment for his "trespass" *at the waters of Meribah Kadesh* (Num. xx. 7-12; xxiv. 14). *Because ye* [Moses and Aaron] *sanctified me not*, &c.—It was no doubt a grievous disappointment to Moses that he was not permitted to enter the Promise Land with his people; but how grievous, too, was his sin! *Thou shalt not go thither*—such was the penalty for dishonoring God at a single time when he might have been greatly exalted in the eyes of the people. But how much greater will be our punishment if we fail to "sanctify the Lord God in our hearts"! The heavenly Canaan may be ours only through faith in the Lord Jesus, and that obedience which is the fruit of love (John xiv 23).

A FAMILY OF AXE MAKERS.

History of the Celebrated Mann Family and Their Success as Axe Manufacturers—What They do at Mill Hall.

The Lock Haven Republican gave an interesting sketch of the Mann family last week and their extensive axe manufactories. It says: Every one has heard of the axe factory at Mill Hall but few are aware of the extent, process and history of the business and of its great benefit to the entire community. It is now about thirty-three years ago since the "Robert Mann axe" was made at Mill Hall, but it is more than three-quarters of a century ago since William Mann, sr., offered the first Mann axe to the world. This was manufactured by the father of our Robert Mann in Montgomery county, N. Y. In 1825 his eldest son, William, removed to Bellefonte, Pa., where in connection with his brother Harvey they established their first factory in this state. In 1829 the entire family came to this state. Wm. jr., removed to Lewistown, Pa., where he established the now extensive works operated by his son, James H. Mann Harvey continued the business at Bellefonte until his death in 1870. The works are now operated by his nephew, J. Fearon Mann. Stephen located in Tennessee; Willis located in Lamar township, Clinton county, and Robert, the youngest of the family and only survivor of them all, located in Mill Hall, in 1848 The first factory was erected by Saul McCormick, who, in connection with Mr Mann, conducted the business until the time of the former's death in 1857. After Mr. McCormick's death the property was purchased by Mr Mann and enlarged from time to time, until from the small beginning of about twenty axes per day the trade and reputation were increased to over 400 axes per day in 1877 On September 11th of that year the entire works were destroyed by fire, throwing out of employment a large number of men and causing the first suspension of operations since the establishment of the business With his usual energy Mr. Mann immediately perfected plans for rebuilding the factory and by April of the next year the new factory was in full operation, with a greater capacity than before. Since that time further additions have been made and in 1880 a complete new factory was erected below Mill Hall. Messrs. Mann & Sons now have a capacity for the production of 800 axes per day. The power is furnished by six Bellefonte turbine wheels manufactured by William P. Duncan & Co. In this connection we will add that the Mann family are the most extensive manufacturers of axes in the world, making at their various factories about 2,800 axes per day, or 840,000 per year, and their trade and reputation extends around the world. The success of the Mann axe is due to close attention to one business and constant care to keep their goods up to the highest point of excellence.

MARKETS.

Philad, Dec 5.—Wheat No. 2 red, 1.41; corn 70; oats 51. Cattle—prime 6@6¾; good 5¼. Sheep, prime 5@5½; lambs 8¾; hogs prime 9¼.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters*

Valentine's Stores.

Valentine's stores, at Bellefonte, means no less than five rooms, which are required to class their large variety of goods. The main room is set apart for dry goods and notions, and embraces a larger and finer assortment of dress goods than one is accustomed to find in stores outside of the large cities. Adjoining it is the grocery department, which is most complete, and embraces none but first class goods—coffees, sugars, teas, syrups, cured meats, fruits of all kinds and from all climes, dried and canned; oranges, lemons, raisins, cheese, in fact every thing belonging to the grocery line, and all No. 1 goods. Another room overhead is set apart for ready-made clothing, in which the celebrated Rochester clothing is a specialty—overcoats of all styles and prices, suits of single garments, hats, caps, boots and shoes, trunks and satchels. Then in another room you find fine China and queens and glass ware, to suit any and all tastes and prices, and no price for any thing but what is a bargain for the purchasers. In short there is no establishment in the interior of the state so complete in all its classification and arrangement, or that will surpass Valentine's stores, whether it be for low prices, quality of goods, variety, or gentlemanly and accommodating attendants. Visit Valentine's stores, and they will take pleasure in showing you through all their rooms, which of itself will be a treat. Mr. Moore, the manager, deserves credit for the admirable system he displays in these stores.

—HABIL.—The new engine on Grove Wolf & Co's tract is 60 horse-power, instead of 40 as given by us last week, Sausages are getting plenty. Henry Moyer, of the Loop, killed a porker that dressed 410; a neighbor killed one that should have dressed 425, but it didn't. A catamount was shot in the mountains, near the Loop, last week, we suppose on cat mountain. That was a good old fashioned butchering, in Brushvalley, the other day, where 40 took dinner, and still there is enough to eat there yet. Ex. Co. Supt. Meyer is teaching one of the public schools near Reberaburg. D. T. Wheeland, of Harris, killed six hogs which averaged 310. Deputy Sheriff Rube Spangler has opened a furniture store in Bellefonte—success to you Rube.

—Ring ding deddle, the cat plays the fiddle, and the cow jumps over the moon. 100 fiddles, or violins, at Bunnell & Aikens. You can buy a violin there for $1 00. 3t

Yony Deininger has opened shops on Church street for the manufacture of carriages and other vehicles, with Wesly Henny as manager. We wish the new enterprize abundant success and lots of orders for work.

—Winter Overcoats, Dolman's, Shawls, Flannels, and other choice articles of first class ladies' wear. All marked plainly, and one price, without respect to persons—mark this, at Lyon & Co's.

—This week we are obliged to issue two supplements, in order to accommodate our business men who advertise through the REPORTER, and keep open our colums for a large share of reading matter for the benefit of our subscribers. We have issued supplements each week for the last six weeks. The REPORTER being so generally read in the county, makes it one of the best mediums in it for business men to advertise.

—If you want to make your friend a suitable Christmas present, buy an Accordeon, at Bunnell & Aikens, Bellefonte—they have a round 100 of them. 3t

HONEST JOHN SHERMAN.

SOME TESTIMONY HE DIDN'T WISH TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The secret of John Sherman's singularly stubborn opposition to the submission of the Senate of testimony in the Pitney report may find a solution in what is said to be part of the sworn testimony which appeared in Sunday's *Gazette*. It will be remembered that Sherman demanded that the report should be sent, but not the testimony, and was so strenuous on this point that the Senate divided on party lines after three days' debate, the Republicans coming to Sherman's assistance in the vote, while privately they expressed much surprise and some indignation at his course. The *Gazette* gives an explanation in which it styles "one of the several bits of testimony that Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., managed to have taken by the committee of investigation for the purpose of arousing John Sherman, s interest and so secure to them his powerful aid to influence their retention in office" It is on account of work done by one Paul Brown in the Government time and paid for by the Government, while employed in the Treasury Department, and by order of Frank Hessler, Superintendent of the Treasury Cabinet Shop. The work was done on Secretary Sherman's stables and new residence in nineteen specified days, and was charged to the Third Auditor's office, Register's office, National Bank Redemption Agency, and other divisions of the Department. Brown also swore that he done other work for Sherman, of which he had kept no account, but for which he was similarly paid at the rate of $3 per day. This is the testimony as given in the *Gazette*.

SOME SPECIFICATIONS.

Work done by me (Paul Brown) in Government time and paid for by the Government while employed in the United States Treasury Department, by order of Mr. Frank Hessler.

Worked May 15, 16, 17 and 18 on Secretary Sherman's stables, in Stanton alley. Charged to the Third Auditor's office. Making six large doors for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Second Auditor's office

June 13 and 14, 1878, working on Secretary Sheman's stables. Charged to Superintendent's office.

July 6, 1878, working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Organization Division.

July 13, 1878, working on Secretary Sherman's stables. Charged to Register's office.

August 29, 1878, working six-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house and twenty feet of sash cord. Charged to Bureau of Statistics. Working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Registers office.

September, 1878, working six-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

September, 1878, working five-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's office.

October 18, 1878, working one-half of a day on Secretary Sherman's stable. Charged to Marine Hospital.

October 31, 1878, working three-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to Register's file-room.

November 9, 1878, working three-eighths of a day at Secretary Sherman's house. Charged to making drawing boards for Supervising Architect's office.

January 11, 1879, working one-eighths of a day on Secretary Sherman's stable repairing down spout. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 5, 1879, making and fitting fly screens for stable windows and door. Charged to National Bank Redemption Agency.

June 6, 1879, working one-half of a day repairing doors for manure pits for Secretary Sherman. Charged to Marine Hospital.

WHY THE INVESTIGATION WAS STOPPED.

"The investigation never reached a legitimate conclusion, it being suspended by Mr. Windom. As to how this was brought about, Senator Jones is the best source of information. The inquiry was accidentally, or inaccidentally, made to squint toward an honorable gentleman in a very disagreeable way. Mr. Windom can tell, if he chooses, what arguments were used by his predecessor. At any rate, the first effect of his interference was to cause a suspension, with no body hurt but Mr. Pitney. The *Gazette* might like to know, you know, if it is true that John Sherman, as Governor Charles Foster is reported to have stated while recently in this city, refused to preside over the last Republican Convention in Ohio until the Administration first protected Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co., and stopped the investigation then in progress. The investigation was thus brought to an end leaving Upton, Power, Lamphere & Co. as strongly in possession of their offices as they were under Hayes and Sherman. The investigating Committee gave Windom some memoranda for his guidance, which he allowed no one to see; Pitney was disgraced and dismissed; the office of Custodian abolished. All the time this affair was in progress, before the investigation, Pitney was never allowed to know any thing.

Never forget that billiousness and constipation are entirely curable with Manalin.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. W. E. Seidel, Rev. A. J. Irey, pastor of A Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Ella. only daughter of P. T. Musser, M. D., of Aaronsburg, Pa.

CAUTION.—Whereas, my wife Dora Blair, daughter of John Gingerich, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling or trusting her with any thing on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

FRANKLIN BLAIR.

Sept 3t. Lock Haven.

VALENTINES' & Co's STORES.

A FULL LINE OF

EVERY KIND OF GOODS.

CLOTHING

We make a particular specialty of, and have a fine stock of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING OVERCOATS of ALL GRADES

and a full line of Hats and Caps, and Boots and Shoes at all prices.

DRESS GOODS

Ladies Dress Goods in all styles and prices.

In this line we have the largest stock of any one store in the county and can suit the wishes and wants of all classes.

We have

THAWLS,
SKIRTS,
COATS,
CORSETS—

Warners Flexible Hip and Dr. Strongs.

an exceedingly fine line of

LADIES & CHILDRENS HOSIERY, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

We have also a beautiful assortment of silk handkerceiefs in all colors, sizes and prices. Linen handkerchiefs and ladies hem sitched handkerchiefs by the half dozen, very low.

STAPLE GOODS & TRUNKS.

Every body knows we have a full line of

STAPLE GOODS,

but every body does not know that we have a fine line of

BAIN'S TRUNKS & SATCHELS

that we are selling at prices less than they can buy from the manufacturer.

CARPETS

We have

RAG CARPETS,
INGBAIN CARPETS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.

in endless variety and at all prices.

RUBBER GOODS

HATS,
COATS FOR LADIES AND GANTLEMEN.
BOOTS and SHOES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Grocery Department has in it an assortment of the finest goods that money can buy.

GREEN COFFEES,
TEAS.
ROASTED COFFEES,
and
ROASTED GOVERNMENT JAVA,

which you should try.

OATMEAL—Domestic and Imported. Of the imported we have McCann's Irish than which there is none better.

Cross and Blackwells Pickles,
Empire Pickles,
Mew York State Pickles in bbls.

Our stock of CANNED GOODS is unrivaled in assortment and quality.

Try the California brand of these canned goods. We have peaches, plumbs, apricotts, &c., &c. And for

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRADE

we will have the

FINEST FIGT,
RAISINS,

and NUTS of all kinds.

Special orders for articles not in stock will have our promptest attention and satisfaction guaranteed in every department of the business.

These parties wanting Good Goods at fair prices would do well to call.

It is no trouble to show anything that we have, and if it don't suit there is no harm done.

We have just fitted up a new room for the display of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES which will enable us to show customers these goods in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore 8dec

VALENTINES & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

Holiday Opening
—OF—
DOLLS, TOYS,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS,

WE HAVE MADE GREATER PREPARATIONS THAN EVER BEFORE, AND EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS TO THOSE LOOKING FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

500 DOLLS,
1000's OF TOYS,

OUR STOCK OF DOLLS, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS ARE LARGER AND EMBRACE A GREATER VARIETY THAN EVER BEFORE

100 VIOLINS,

VIOLINS FOR $1.00
100 ACCORDEONS.

Special offers on Organs and Pianos for the Holidays.

Bunnell & Aikens,
BELLEFONTE.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.
SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:
Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.
Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was after wards cured by Kidney-Wort.
M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.
Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.
John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.
Michael Cuto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him well as ever."
KIDNEY-WORT
PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.
☞ It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in tin cans, one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
☞ *It acts with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT AT THE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'r.
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of HOPS, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't suffer until you are sick but if you only feel bad or nervous, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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Each department is perfect of its kind, and all combined make the best Weekly Newspaper ever published.

The New York World has no superior on either side of the Water as a Live, Brilliant, Perfectly Appointed, Progressive Newspaper.

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THE NEW YORK WORLD,
8 dec 6t. World Building, New York.

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1881. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per cent deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1882, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1882, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, according to the act of assembly.

JOS. M. GILILAND,

PE-RU-NA
$1000
Will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances

The Potato in Its Native Country.

An English gentleman who long resided in Chili obtained from different persons the following facts in relation to the way potatoes are cultivated there:

I got some valuable information from intelligent workmen born and bred in the south, some of whom had wrought in the potato fields when young, and are now employed on the railway. One of them, Jose Maria Lorca, is from the island of Chiloe (south latitude forty-three). He thinks there are no good potatoes out of his own country, and I believe there is some reason for his opinion. For, unlike the rest of Chili, the potato is there the staple article of food, consequently more attention is paid to the selecting of good varieties and to the best modes of cooking. He said: "Here in the North the people don't know what potatoes are. They neither know how to cook them nor how to eat them, and the potatoes are not so good as in my country. There you have something worth eating—potatoes so mealy that you can't boil them for breaking them to pieces." Potatoes are roasted in the ashpits in wood ashes. They are always ready there, and if a friend comes in he is offered a hot potato out of the ash-pit, with salt or a piece of dried fish. They are white and floury, and fall to pieces when the roasted crust is taken off. In fact, Chiloe is the Ireland of Chili as regards potatoes. Jose did not know much about their cultivation, but he had never heard of any disease attacking them. Chiloe is very rainy. Indeed it rains almost continuously there, while the greater part of the rest of Chili is dry. The varieties grown there thrive with rain, and suffer from the want of it. Seed taken from Chiloe ought to suit Ireland and the west of Scotland and England. The following is the mode of cultivation in the chacra, or large kitchen garden. The plat of ground selected for potatoes is sown with barley in March or April as soon as the previous crop has been gathered in. The barley grows till August, when it is in the ear. The ears are then cut off and sold for feeding horses, cows and pigs. The long green stubble is plowed or dug into the ground, where it soon rots and serves as manure. In October the ground is prepared for planting. The seed is planted at a depth of from eight to ten inches below the surface in rows one "vara" apart (thirty-three inches). However, the seeds are not put in singly, but in groups of four, and the distance between the groups is also one "vara." Some people put four small potatoes in each group, but the newer improved method is to put in four sets of one eye each, cut from the one or two principal eyes of large potatoes. If there are any small eyes in the sets they are destroyed to prevent them from growing. After the plants are well through the ground they are dug all around, and the ground thoroughly loosened. Some time after, the earth is hoed up about them into round piles like big mole hills, and when further grown they get another hoeing up. I am assured that immense crops are procured by this method—as much as eighteen tons per English acre—mostly of large potatoes. The rotation includes maize, French beans, pumpkins, etc. I do not know the order, but have been told several times that you always get a good crop of potatoes after French beans. As regards the varieties cultivated in the country, some are adapted for early consumption, others for keeping through the winter. I have heard a good deal about "papas reynas." The potato men cry them in the streets of Valparaiso. They are fine, dry, mealy potatoes, and really the best in Chili, but do not keep well during the winter. They become soft and black. The "berrajilla," a red potato, keeps well.

Night Scenes In a New York Market.

Describing the famous Washington market a New York correspondent says: The regular market closes at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the parties may rest for the next day's traffic. The stalls are placed in the care of a watchman, each of whom serves a score of employers and receives enough to pay him $20 per week. By dark the entire market is deserted, but toward 10 o'clock signs of business reappear, and by midnight the preparation is in full force. The market is ablaze with gaslight. Here at the wholesale meat stalls one may see the huge wagons loaded with quarters of beef, which are quickly hung up on appropriate hooks. Each quarter is marked with its owner's initials, and a commission of ten per cent. is charged. About 500 quarters of beef are here sold daily. There, too, are the long rows of slaughtered swine glistening in the gaslight like an array of ghosts, while on either side carcasses of mutton stud the stalls. These are fresh from the slaughter-houses, and will be gone before next day at 12 o'clock. Five hundred muttons are an average daily business. Here, too, are long rows of swine hasplets, which bring ten cents each, and also beef livers, which sell at twenty cents. They are bought by sausage makers, and also by dealers in blood puddings, an article which finds sale in New York, though most of our readers would refrain from its use even at the expense of hunger. By 2 o'clock the entire market, embracing four acres, is astir, and the watchmen have gone home to rest. The array of fruit and vegetables which greets the eye on every side, embraces everything that our continent can produce within a space of 3,000 miles. The hardest work is now to be done for six hours, during which time 6,000 retail grocers with their wagons will visit the spot to lay in their stock for the day's trade. You can hear the rattle of their distant wheels, and in half an hour the vanguard of this army will be on the ground. What a mob this place will present in the course of two hours! what tumult, what chaffing, what oaths, what wriggling of wheels to get through the impacted street!

Arsenic Eating.

It is estimated that at least four thousand of the young ladies of St. Louis are given to these poisonous practices. They eat arsenic to give "snap" and brilliancy to their eyes and smoothness to their complexion; they take laudanum or opium either to overcome lassitude begotten of late hours and reckless society, or because they are fascinated by the wild and riotous dreams, and love to follow the drowsy phantasies the drugs call up. This number includes the young women only, and does not take into account the large number of married and ageing ladies who in dulge their taste or folly in this direction If the figures are correct, they argue the existence of a terribly destructive force at work in the ranks of young womanhood, and the fact that a law is laid down for the express purpose of preventing the wholesale use of poisons by the people does not appear to offer the weakest possible barrier to the further prevalence of the practice. I have heard it said that some ladies were even so far forgetful of themselves, and so terribly under the fascination of the intoxicating drugs, that they paid periodical visits to the back rooms or cellars of Chinese laundries, and gave plentifully of their pin money for whiffs at the nauseous opium pipe. It is possible that such is the case. Opium smoking does exist right here in St. Louis, and as there is always, even in the best society, an occasional bit of eccentric, romantic and adventurous femininity, there is no reason why some St Louis girls might not be rash or reckless enough to sanctify John Chinaman's dream giving pipe with their rosy lips. Many male citizens patronize these opium dens, I understand, and it is from a gentleman who has frequently laid his head upon a "celestial" couch, with the picture lit fomes of the phantasti drug playing through his brain, that I obtained the statement that one or two young ladies of presumed respectable position had been seen in these places.—*St Louis Spectator.*

FOR THE LADIES.

Girl Postboys.

At every station in Finland, says the author of "Land of the Midnight Sun," I had a young girl for a driver; and these children of the North seemed not in the least afraid of me. My first driver's name was Ida Catherina. She gave me a silver ring, and was delighted when she saw it on my finger. I promised to bring her a gold one the following winter, and I kept my word. She was glad indeed, when at the end of the drive, after paying, I gave her a silver piece. Another driver, twelve years of age, was named Ida Carolina. The tire of one of our wheels became loose, but she was equal to the emergency; she alighted, blocked the wheel with a stone, went to a farmhouse and borrowed a few nails and a hammer, and with the aid of a farmer made everything right in a few minutes; she did not seem in the least put out by the accident; she chatted with me all the time, though I did not understand what she said, for I did not then know the Finnish language. She was a little beauty, with large blue eyes, thick, fair hair and rosy cheeks.

Marriage Customs of Australian Natives.

When a girl is betrothed her mother and aunts may not look at or speak to the man for the rest of his life, but if they meet him they squat down by the wayside and cover up their heads, and when he and they are obliged to speak in one another's presence they use a peculiar lingo, which they call "turn-tongue." This queer dialect is not used for concealment, for everybody understands it, and some examples of it show that it has much in common with the ordinary language. To give an idea of the state of formality into which life has come among these supposed free-and-easy savages, mention may be made of the duties of the bridesmaid and groomsman. When the married pair have been taken to the new hut built for them, for the next two moons the groomsman and the husband sleep on one side of the fire, the bridesmaid and the wife on the other, the new married couple not being allowed to speak to or to look at one another. The bride is called a "not-look-around," and the pair in this embarrassing position are a standing joke to the young people living near, who amuse themselves by peeping in and laughing at them.—*Nature.*

Fashion Notes.

Red and white make an admired combination for evening wear.

Æsthetic young ladies cling to the small sunflower floral garnitures.

Whether bodices are plain, gathered or plaited is a question of figure.

The most fashionable flower garnitures for ball dresses are of water lilies.

Velvet, plush, moire and satin all frequently appear in the same costume.

Ladies' riding hats are a little lower in the crown than they were last season.

Some large hats have the crowns completely surrounded with silk pompons.

Young and slender women prefer low round waists with belts for evening wear.

Ulsterettes reaching nearly to the knee take the place of long ulsters this season.

Heavy double box-plaited ruchings adorn the bottom of the skirt of many handsome costumes.

Rhine crystal ornaments are now made so fine as to simulate diamonds wonderfully well.

Red paper fishes with blue eyes are the latest novelty in Japanese hanging ornaments for rooms.

Long collars are worn by children, girls in their teens, young ladies, matrons and elderly women.

Ombre de Burmah is a new cloth for ladies' suits. It comes with a wide fancy border for trimming.

Some novel imported hats are made entirely of a thick network of crystals and beads, which in the evening glitter like a thousand colored gems.

Medium-sized fans are carried instead of the immensely large ones so lately popular. Beautiful evening fans are made of rose-tinted ostrich feathers, with mother-of-pearl handles. Portia fans are also shown, made of delicate mauve-tinted feathers, with sticks of chased silver.

A single wide ruche at the edge of the skirt is a favorite trimming for simple dresses. It is five or six inches wide and is laid in treble or quadruple box-plaits placed an inch apart. It is then stitched in the middle and the edges are allowed to fall forward and almost meet.

In the line of winter chapeau there are a few pronounced changes, which might be classed as exaggerated style. The "huge" poke takes the lead in society headgear. This style is very becoming to some faces, and particularly when the wearer tips the bonnet over the forehead.

A Boy-Peddler's Strange Whim.

The boy peddler, with twenty-nine fine suits of clothing, twenty-four overcoats and thirty-three pair of kid gloves, has his home in Reading, Pa., and is well known to all traveling commercial men who get along that way. Periodically the boy breaks out in local advertisements announcing an addition to his extensive wardrobe, as follows: "Thomas Jefferson Cummings has the honor to announce that he has just added another suit to his fall afternoon wear, and now his fine wardrobe consists of forty fashionable full suits, twenty-four overcoats," etc. It is his boast that he can appear on the street every day in the month and wear a different full suit of clothing each day and allow at least three changes on Sunday. Cummings is about eighteen years of age, peddles notions, with a basket on his arm, helps to support a widowed mother, pays cash for all he gets, sells close and works hard.

On the streets of Reading his appearance is that of a Beau Brummel. His dress is exceedingly loud, his weakness running to green kid gloves, corn-colored ribbons, pink eye-glasses and silk hats of the latest style. In the country, on business, his appearance is that of a poor, humble, meek and lowly Hebrew, and his customary salutation to the people he calls on is: "Have pity on a poor boy and help him along." The young man is exceedingly kind, affable and agreeable, and succeeds in selling large quantities of goods at very fair prices. The farmers have a strong liking for him, and when they visit Reading on business and see the well-dressed young man sweeping past in broadcloth, kids and gold-headed cane, they little dream that the young man is the peddler boy they know so well at home.

His savings are entirely invested in clothing and articles of adornment. At times he is no seen for weeks. He is then out on the country highways, coining money in a small way. He neither smokes nor drinks, and has no expenses worth speaking of. Then, suddenly, he will break out in Reading, set the fashions for a week or more, and as suddenly after disappear. He generally leaves home on Monday morning, invariably starting before dawn, in order that his acquaintances may not see him in his country make-up. He carries a large basket filled with goods, and he orders his fresh supplies shipped to various points along his route. On Saturday night he generally returns, looking decidedly weather-beaten, but if there is an opera or theater in town he is generally in the front row of the parquet by 9 o'clock, dressed to rival the most fashionable swell in the land. He is quite a favorite among commercial men, who know him as "Collins, the boy millionaire." It is currently reported that he is to be married, and that an insurance has been placed on him (marriage insurance) of $125,000. Cummings claims that he has the largest wardrobe in the world of any person of his age. He is five feet five inches tall, and weighs 128 pounds.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Star-fishes and sea-urchins are developed from a secondary larva, which appears to be produced within the body of a first larva.

In 100 pounds of fat there are seventy-seven pounds of carbon, so that the Greenlanders' penchant for blubber is not the result of gluttony, but instinct.

The leaves of the sunflow, which entangle and consume flies, will also dispose of meat, cheese, bone, white of egg, small seeds, or, in fact, any eatable.

M. Richenbach, in noticing the statement that Dr. E. C. Spitzka found in the egg of a turtle a live maggot, says that he once found in a hen's egg a small piece of printed paper.

Mr. Maxwell Hall has succeeded in establishing a regular system of meteorological observations throughout the island of Jamaica, and both shipping and agricultural interests have the benefit of weather forecasts.

Professor Owen, in an article lately published, questions whether man ever receives a third set of teeth. He ascribes alleged cases to the reappearance of old and worn stumps in consequence of the shrinkage and absorption of the jaws.

A society for the promotion of experimentation in navigation of the air has been formed in Berlin. All plausible ideas and inventions in that direction are to be encouraged, aided and thoroughly tested. A permanent exhibit for giving aerial voyagers a good start on their flying trips is to be provided. The main object of the association will be the attainment of some practical and trustworthy method of steering balloons or other air ships, this baing the first point to be overcome, and no progress being possible without it.

Dr. de Pfongeon, of Mexico, has made some interesting excavations in the ruins of Uxmal, near Merida, Yucatan. He has found a well preserved bust of the god Cay, with an inscription in the Mayo language, stating that the god is Issa, *i. e.*, necessary revealer or Messiah. Near the bust was an altar with cabalistic signs. Other articles in the ruins bear a striking resemblance to those discovered at Heliopolis and Memphis, and he believes he has traced Chaldaic words in the inscription on a stone forming part of a Free Mason's lodge of the first class. He has placed dynamite cartridges round the ruins in order to prevent the Indians from coming to them.

A Young Train Robber's End.

P. E. Sullivan, a young man of twenty-three years, one of the train robbers recently sentenced to seventy years in the Arkansas penitentiary, died in prison of a broken heart. Shortly after his confinement he became gloomy, and going to the prison physician complained of being sick. Upon examination the physician discovered that the man was not suffering from any perceptible disease, but that his pulse was 140. He was ordered to the hospital, where every possible care was given him. He revived after a time, but every one could see despair written on his countenance. He entered the prison cheerfully, and lightly spoke of the long term of his sentence, but after awhile a letter came. When he read the lines his spirits sank. Tears told of a misery that ink could not express. He went again to his bed. The end is thus related:

"The shadows are gathering fast and night is oppressing me with its darkness," he said to some one standing near. "One crime, and then death in a penitentiary. My old father, who has preached the gospel for years, who many and many a time clasped his hands above my head and prayed, has been humbled in his old age. And my mother! if I could only hear her voice. But walls and law are between us. I am as one who is dead. She could come to me, but I cannot go to her." His thoughts wandered. At times he seemed to be at church, listening to his father preach; and then he seemed to be playing with his sisters. He smiled and laughed softly. "Ah!" he would say, "your brother never forgets you." Suddenly his face grew dark, and, waving his hand wildly, he began to mutter broken sentences. "Seizing the bridle rein, he sprang upon his antagonist's horse and dashed away." "He's reading one of those wild books that we used to steal away and devour," said one of the dying man's companions in crime. "Halt! he exclaimed, drawing a revolver and leveling it at the head of young Horace," continued the sufferer. "Slowly and sadly they left the church and walked along the well worn path to the rude grave of Lawrence. Standing near the stone placed there by the Indian, Cassper and his fair companion —" and he muttered incoherently, the sentence dying away with a deep groan. Suddenly he raised himself, looked intently toward the door, and slowly sank back, dead.

Telegraph-Pole Curiosities.

It is an ascertained fact that, under certain circumstances, telegraph poles are subjected to the attacks of birds and animals. It seems that in Norway there is a variety of the woodpecker which is very destructive of the poles. The bird is to be seen pecking away at the wood until, with that hammer-like movement of the head peculiar to the woodpecker, he has bored a hole though the post. In studying why these woodpeckers should be so busy with the poles, the solution is that the bird, hearing the vibrations of the wire so distinctly carried through the wood, imagines that there is an insect concealed in the heart of the pole, and accordingly tries to get at it. But larger creatures than birds are deceived by this vibration. Bears in Norway are very destructive of telegraph poles. This same vibratory sound they fancy is "the grateful humming of the bees, and rushing to the post they look about for the honey." Fancy a bear at the foot of a pole, his mouth watering for the luscious food, and not a morsel of the dripping sweetness to be found! His anger is at once aroused, and in a most reprehensible way brain scratches at the pole, and carried away by his passion works away at the stones placed at the base, doing his best to bring down the pole, not exactly satisfied in his own mind but that after all there may be honey hidden somewhere. "Indisputable traces of bears about prostrate posts and scattered stones prove that this has really happened," writes Mr. Nielsen, of Christiania, who has studied this subject. But on the other hand telegraph poles seem to frighten away the wolves, who look with suspicion at the stretched wires, imagining them to be some kind of a trap devised for their destruction. "When twenty or more years ago a telegraph line was carried over the mountains and along the valleys the wolves totally disappeared, and a specimen is now a rarity," says Mr. Nielsen.

An Extravagant Mormon.

John Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young, intends to live in sumptuous style. If the Salt Lake *Tribune* is to be believed, Taylor is fitting up the "Amelia Palace" luxuriously. "Yesterday," one reads, "six loads of magnificent chairs and sofas were dumped down in the back yard." The cost of furnishing the "Palace" with $500 carpets, $150 sofas and $75 easy chairs" is estimated at $75,000 or $100,000. Taylor's excuse for his extravagance is that he is preparing to receive "the princes and potentates of Europe and senators and congressmen" who may go to Utah. The cellar is to be well stocked with the best champagne for the entertainment of visitors, "but when John Taylor thinks a bottle is liable to spoil he feels at liberty to slip downstairs and save the wine."

Take little annoyances out of the way. If you are suffering with a Cough or Cold, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. This old and reliable remedy will never disappoint you. All Druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

The Trial of Guiteau.

On the eighth day of the trial Mr. Scoville continued but did not finish his opening address for the defense. Mr. Scoville confined his speech mainly to showing that Guiteau was insane, and that insanity was hereditary in the family. He gave an account of the Guiteau family and stated that several of its members had died in insane asylums. The father of the assassin, he said, was semi-minded, and the prisoner himself had long been of unsound mind. He gave a sketch of the prisoner's life and of his personal peculiarities. Some of the statements made offended Guiteau's vanity, and he promptly pronounced them false. Others of the statement's he approved warmly. Mr. Scoville revealed the fact that the prisoner had recently attempted to carry on a love correspondence, and stated that letters written by the prisoner had not been sent to their address, whereupon Guiteau became furiously angry and denounced his counsel as a liar. The scene between the brothers-in-law when Guiteau called Scoville a liar, because he had deceived him about his matrimonial correspondence, was very dramatic. Guiteau never stands up to speak, but he pounded on the desk before him vigorously, as he always does when he refused to help at field work she let him lie down on a sofa. manner: "You're a liar! you're a liar! but you can't fool me." The dispatches say that Mr. Scoville's speech was very ingenious. It is the art that conceals art and, as his subtle sentences flowed forth, it was difficult to believe that he had had sixty years experience of affairs, and had been for several decades a lawyer in active practice. He seemed some what frightened at times by the most dramatic bursts of his own eloquence. Frank L. Union, of Boston, next testified that Guiteau had come to him to hire a hall in 1879, and that from the prisoner's actions at that time he thought him queer. Witness had refused to let Guiteau have the hall. Mary T. Lockwood, the next witness, testified that Guiteau had boarded at her house in Washington for a month beginning March 12, 1881, and that he left because he could not pay his board. She saw nothing peculiar in Guiteau's manner except his nervousness. George W. Olds, of Traverse county, Michigan, next testified that he was employed in the summer of 1876 on Mr. Scoville's summer place at Jones' Lake. On one occasion Mrs. Scoville called witness to the house and said, in the presence of the prisoner, that he was crazy, and had attempted to kill her, and told witness to put him off the place. Witness took Guiteau into a back kitchen and talked with him. He seemed very much excited about Mrs. Scoville's saying that he was crazy, and he said that she was the crazy one, not he, and that if she were taken away and put in an insane asylum everything would go along nicely on the place. Witness also related how Guiteau, when he was set to work to weed turnips and strawberries, pulled up more turnips and strawberries than he did weeds, and that he was sent out with a pail of soap to soap some young apple trees, he set to work soaping a grove of hickory trees, and persisted in saying that they were fruit trees.

On the tenth day Judge Cox, at the opening of the proceedings, warned the spectators, under penalty of having the court-room cleared, that there must be no manifestation of feeling. The judge also threatened to have Guiteau gagged unless he behaved himself. The assassin apparently paid little heed to the threats and constantly interrupted the proceedings with his comments and observations, and was not gagged. Guiteau read a statement in which he repeated his blasphemous assertion respecting his partnership with the Deity. He said in his statement that certain newspapers which abused President Garfield must share with him the odium of the assassination, and he threatened to expose the record of his former wife if she appeared as a witness against him. Further testimony was taken in support of the theory of insanity, the following witnesses appearing: Joseph E. Smith, of Freeport, Ill., aged seventy-one years; Charles H. Reed, a Chicago lawyer; H. B. Amerling, a lawyer of Williamsport, Pa., and Thomas North, a Chicago lawyer. All these witnesses were examined with the view of establishing the insanity of the assassin and his father.

On the eleventh day of the trial Guiteau improved the opportunity of a lull in the opening proceedings by attacking Henry Ward Beecher, saying: "I notice my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, is doing some crazy capers in this case. I used to attend his church and prayer meetings, and if your honor knew him as well as I do you would not pay any attention to him," etc. General John A. Logan then took the stand, and was asked: "Do you know the prisoner?" "Oh, yes; of course you do, general!" broke in Guiteau. "You know me very well; I'm very happy to meet you again." Witness said he had frequently been besieged by Guiteau to indorse his application for office, but had invariably declined, for the reason that the prisoner did not seem to be such a man as he would care to recommend for any office. He had never known him in Chicago. The first time he ever saw him was when he (Guiteau) called upon him to secure his influence. The general impression that he formed of Guiteau was that there was something wrong in his mental organization. Witness saw Guiteau eating at one of the tables of his own boarding-house. Asked the landlady if she knew him. She said he had told her he was a constituent of his. Witness then said that that theory had always been repugnant to him, and that he was prejudiced against it, but this line of examination was ruled out on an objection. Mrs. Sarah W. Parker, of Chicago, the widow of Augustus Parker, one of the sons of the prisoner's aunt, Anna, next testified that her husband died in the insane asylum at Elgin, Ill. She had requested the prisoner to cease visiting at her house because he had proceed to educate her daughter, aged thirteen years, so as to marry her. The witness considered that Guiteau was cracked. Next Mr. Scoville asked that the prisoner be sworn. Guiteau nervously walked to the witness stand in the custody of two deputy marshals, and the oath was administered to him. He then whispered a few words to a policeman, who was standing near the witness-box, and immediately the three deputies ranged themselves shoulder to shoulder behind the prisoner, who, apparently more at ease, said, inquiringly, to the judge: "I can sit down?" "Yes," replied the judge, and the prisoner seated himself. Guiteau then identified about twenty letters, dating from 1877 to 1883, which he had written to his relatives.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

A FIRE at Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed $110,000 worth of lumber in Dart's planing mill.

PHILADELPHIA is much exercised by the discovery of large frauds in the tax receiver's office.

A TWO weeks' billiard tournament in New York at the new "cushion-carrom" game resulted in Joseph Dion taking first prize and Jacob Schaefer second.

HARTFORD, Conn., will erect a $60,000 monument to its soldiers and sailors of the late war.

Two brothers named Sartin, aged nine and five years, were drowned while skating at Yatesville, Pa.

THE horses attached to a fire engine in Philadelphia, while going to a fire, ran away and the engine crashed into a street car, killing two men on the back platform.

THE American Book Exchange of New York, devoted to issuing cheap books, has failed for a large amount, and a receiver has been appointed. The concern had the largest private bindery in the country.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL arrived in New York the other day from Europe, where she has been for some years.

FIRE at East Cambridge, Mass., totally destroyed the works of the American Rubber company, consisting of five buildings, together with valuable machinery and stock, causing a loss of $500,000.

By the caving in of a stone quarry at Rondout, N. Y., two men were killed and two others seriously hurt.

A NUMBER of girls employed in the rag room of a paper mill at Holyoke, Mass., have been taken down with smallpox.

South and West.

A SERIES of fights between two rival factions of ruffians at Fisher's Station, Ind., resulted in the death of two men and the wounding of thirty-two.

A SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) dispatch says, that great damage has been done by the overflow of the Sagamon river. The loss to the corn crop alone is estimated at $250,000.

HENRY BROKEREAD and Joe Blose were instantly killed near Pique, Ohio, and A. B. Hunt was seriously injured, by a locomotive running down a hand car.

ANDREW TEWTES, an Indian who murdered a white man at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, has been executed.

WHILE some twenty-five young people of both sexes were skating on a pond near Columbia, Mo., the ice suddenly broke and two boys and a girl were drowned.

A BRADFORD (Ind.) dispatch says, that nearly every day emigrants who a few years ago left their homes in Ohio and Pennsylvania to settle in Kansas, pass through that city with their teams and a few household goods on their way back to their old homes.

LOUIS RAAB, a farmer, living three miles south of Perrysburg, Ohio, shot his wife and then shot himself, both dying soon afterward. Raab was the father of nine children, the eldest of whom is ten years old and the youngest six months. A domestic difficulty is supposed to have been the cause of Raab's act.

FOUR murderers were hanged the other day in different parts of the South, as follows: Henry Johnson, a mulatto, at Sumter Court House, S. C., for the murder of John Davis, a negro; Richard James (colored), at Marvin Court House, S. C., for murdering James Harrell, a prominent citizen; Sang Armor, also colored, at Crawfordsville, Ga., for the murder of Amos Ellington, an aged white man, and Joseph Harris, at Rogersville, Tenn., for the murder of two men.

A CLEVELAND (Ohio) dispatch says that Mrs. Garfield has placed the literary estate of the late President in the hands of Colonel A. F. Rockwell, United States army, who is charged, under her direction, with its care, preservation and disposition. Mrs. Garfield receives from thirty to sixty letters a day from all parts of the country in which requests from all sorts of people for money are made.

HENRY LADD, of Oil Trough, Ark., wound up a dispute with his wife at out a passage in the Bible by shooting her, inflicting a mortal wound.

A MORTGAGE for $18,000,000, the largest mortgage ever made in Ohio, was filed the other day in Cincinnati by a railroad company.

AT Waterloo, Iowa, Mrs. Milber killed two of her children, one an infant of three months and the other five years old. The woman had been made insane by her husband's death a fortnight previous.

THE business part of Kosciusko, Miss., has been burned down.

FOUR men in a wagon passed through Aberdeen, Miss., stating that they were from a point near the Alabama line and going to Arkansas. They encamped three miles west of Aberdeen, and next evening some persons passing by found them lying dead on mattresses, covered with quilts, each with his head split open as though with an ax.

A BOILER in James Henry's shingle mill, Grand Rapids, Mich., exploded, killing the engineer and another man. The mill was demolished, and a residence adjoining badly shattered.

THE Osage City (Kansas) savings bank has suspended. The Danford bank at Hunnewell, Kansas, has also suspended.

CRAIG JORDAN and Parker Jordan (colored) were lynched in Ladore county, Miss., for the assassination of Robert Calina, a white man, and James Holland met a similar fate at Dardanelte, Ark., for a murder committed two years ago.

From Washington.

EX-DEPUTY AUDITOR LILLEY, who was charged with receiving money from star-route contractors, has been released, the prosecution failing to substantiate the charge.

THE National Grange, which has been in session in Washington, will make an effort to lift the department of agriculture into the position of an executive department of the government, the head of the department to be a member of the cabinet. Mr. Benjamin Le Fevre, member of Congress from Ohio, will introduce a bill to this effect.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, who was secretary of state for the Confederate States, in a letter dated London, explodes the story that there is a large amount of Confederate gold in England. He says: "There are no funds in England for the account of the Confederate States. The assertions to the contrary emanate from speculators on the stock exchange. The bonds are intrinsically worthless."

THE total population of the United States, as nearly as can be determined, is 50,155,783, the increase of population since 1870 being thirty per cent. The census by States and Territories, as finally determined upon, is as follows:

Alabama	1,262,505	Missouri	2,168,380
Arkansas	802,525	Montana	39,159
Arizona	40,440	Nebraska	452,402
California	864,694	Nevada	62,266
Connecticut	622,700	New Hampshire	346,991
Dakota	135,177	New Jersey	1,131,116
Delaware	146,608	New Mexico	119,565
Dist. of Columbia	177,624	New York	5,082,871
Florida	269,493	North Carolina	1,399,750
Georgia	1,542,180	Ohio	3,198,062
Idaho	32,610	Oregon	174,768
Illinois	3,072,871	Pennsylvania	4,282,891
Indiana	1,978,301	South Carolina	995,577
Iowa	1,624,615	Tennessee	1,542,359
Kansas	996,096	Texas	1,591,749
Kentucky	1,648,690	Utah	143,963
Louisiana	939,946	Vermont	332,286
Maine	648,936	Virginia	1,512,565
Maryland	934,943	Washington Terr.	75,116
Massachusetts	1,783,085	West Virginia	1,618,457
Michigan	1,636,937	Wisconsin	1,315,497
Minnesota	780,773	Wyoming	20,789
Mississippi	1,131,597		

A. K. TINGLE, supervising special agent of the treasury department, in his annual report says that it cost $6,501,037.05 to collect $200,079,150.98 in customs revenue last year; that twenty-two ports of entry did not collect a dollar on duties, and that thirty-two other ports did not collect enough to pay expenses. An increase in the sugar duty has resulted in a gain of revenue amounting to nearly $2,000,000.

Foreign News.

SIXTEEN houses have been burned at Ayr, Scotland, and thirty families have in consequence been rendered homeless.

TURKISH officers and soldiers have massacred a Christian family at Luca and carried off sixteen men, women and children. Anarchy is reported throughout Macedonia.

FIVE English gentlemen stopping at a hotel at Natashquan, Canada, were rowing on the lake there when the boat upset and four of the party were drowned.

THE iron ship Culzean, while being towed to the Clyde from Dundee, Scotland, was wrecked and seventeen persons were drowned.

A PANAMA paper gives details of the sinking of a steamer plying between Carthagena and the Sina river, and the loss of all but eight of the forty passengers on board.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch announces the death of General Nepokoitschitzki, who was chief of staff during a part of the last war between Russia and Turkey.

A CORONER'S jury at Kilkenny, Ireland, rendered a verdict of willful murder against two sub-inspectors of police who had ordered the officers under them to fire upon a crowd, and which firing resulted in the killing of a man.

THE Spanish steamer Jovellanos, from Liverpool, foundered with all hands while entering the harbor of San Sebastian. It is believed that there were fifteen persons on board.

THE French troops in Tunis have destroyed the Arab village of Menzei.

THE decree prohibiting the importation of American pork into France is about to be annulled.

AN unusually heavy storm in England has done great damage to property, and many wrecks along the coast are reported.

AN attempt has been made at St. Petersburg to assassinate General Teherevine, Russian minister of the interior, by a youth who was admitted to an audience and then fired upon him, the ball tearing through the general's clothes. The general secured and disarmed the youth, who said he was merely the instrument of another person. General Teherevine's assailant proved to be a nobleman named Sutikowski, who, while contemplating suicide, was persuaded by a Nihilist named Melnikoff, who was also arrested, to commit political murder.

DURING the recent storm in Great Britain fifty barges were sunk in the Thames and many vessels went ashore. In London forty persons were injured by falling walls.

THE Bank of Prince Edward Island, a small institution, has suspended payment. The cashier, Mr. Brecken, who has fled, is said to have permitted worthless overdrawals to the amount of $300,000.

Report of the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Burchard, director of the United States mint, says in his annual report that the gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices, exceeding by more than $50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year, amounted to $226,225,322.46, of which $193,371,101.91 was gold and $32,854,421.45 silver. This large increase was due to a continued inflow of gold from abroad, everything could think of, and nothing helped me, until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, which Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is, that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine. Your most obedient servant,

ALBERT VON ROEDER.

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored and the patient is cured.

Vegetine

Cured After Twenty Years' Suffering.

READVILLE, MASS., February 18, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It gives me great pleasure to give in my testimony to the good effect the Vegetine has had on me. I have been troubled for twenty years with an eating Ulcer on my shin bone. During that time I have tried many remedies, but have not had it cured till now. Some three months ago it was very bad, so that the flesh was eaten into the bone, from a place as large as the palm of your hand. I was recommended by Mr. Tilton to try your Vegetine, and I did so. In taking the first bottle it commenced to heal, and I have only taken five bottles, and it is all healed nicely, and I would cheerfully recommend it to all alike afflicted. Respectfully yours,

WILSON SEARS.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Putting His Foot in It.

There was an amateur theatrical performance a few nights ago in a fashionable mansion on Austin avenue. Gus De Smith was engaged to play the ghost in Hamlet.

"Now, Gus," said the manager, "all in the world you have to do is to come in and say, 'I am thy father's ghost,' and you must do it in a deep, sonorous voice."

Gus said he wanted some hard part where he might have a chance to spread himself, but finally agreed to do as he was told.

When the ghost's turn came he spoiled the tragic effect of the whole performance by saying, "I am thy father's ghost, and you must do it in a deep, sonorous voice."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Kentucky woman sat at the head of the stairs while her daughter had a beau in the room below. Sleep came to the old woman, and she rolled down and broke both legs.

The Sunday Argus, Louisville (Ky.), observes: A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place, by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheumatism.

The *Christian Union* says Bob Ingersoll "knows no more about the Christian religion than a boy would know of a chestnut from pricking his fingers with the burr."

The Menasha (Wis.) Press says: A. Granger, Esq., of this city, uses St. Jacobs Oil on his horses with decided success and profit.

Some idea of the magnitude of the railroad interest in the United States can be had from the fact that 860,000 people are employed in its service.

CONSUMPTION.

Important to the Public as well as the Medical Profession.

Hall's Journal of Health, referring to Consumption, makes the following important statement:

"Consumption usually begins with a slight, dry cough in the morning, then, on going to bed, getting warm and more frequent, with more and more phlegm, increasing debility, thinness of flesh, shortness of breath, and quickness of pulse. In fatal cases its average course is about two years; hence the importance of arresting the disease at as early a stage as possible, and if ordinary remedies are employed for this purpose the greater the chance of success. The disease is owing to an irritation commencing in the throat and extending to the lungs, so that inflammation is interfered with, and the blood does not receive sufficient oxygen to purify it. The most marked sign of lung disease is emaciation; and the most positive indication of returning health is increase in weight."

So speaks *Hall's Journal of Health*, and we may add that in desperate cases, and, in fact, in all cases of Consumption, or troubles of the throat and lungs, immediate relief may be obtained and a permanent cure effected by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, a medicine known for more than thirty-five years as an unfailing remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary and pectoral complaints, even in the worst cases. Consumption have been cured by the use of Hall's Balsam has been attested to by the thousands who have used it, or have been cognizant of its wonderful remedial efficacy.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Also, HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

Is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle.

25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat live wt.	7¾	@	12½
Calves—Good to Prime Veals..	6	@	9½
Sheep	3½	@	5½
Lambs	5½	@	7½
Hogs—Live	6	@	6¾
Dressed, city	7½	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5